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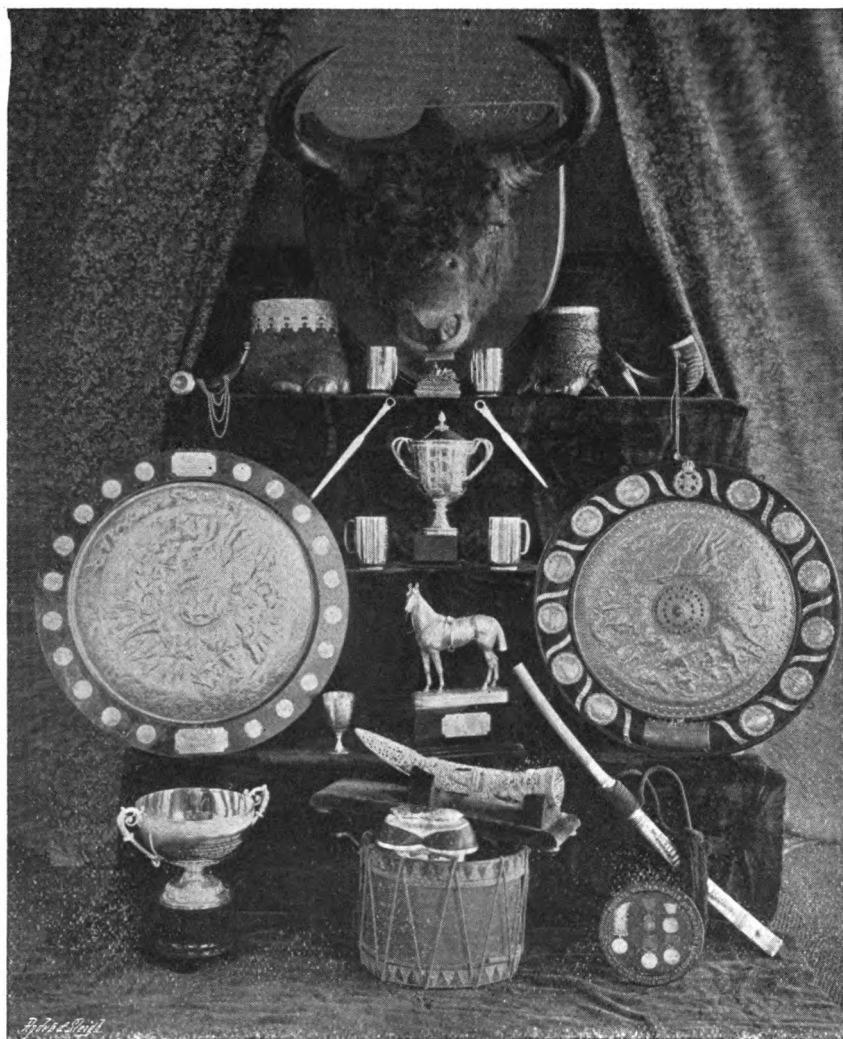




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2	3	1	5	6
		4		
	7	8	7	
9	10		10	11



	12	13	
14		15	16
		17	
		18	19

**CUPS, TROPHIES, &c.—1st BATTALION.**

THE  
RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE  
FOR 1894.

(FIFTH YEAR.)

COMPILED AND EDITED

BY

MAJOR WILLOUGHBY VERNER,

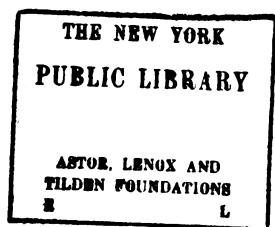
RIFLE BRIGADE.

LONDON :

R. H. PORTER, 18, PRINCES ST., CAVENDISH SQUARE.

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1895.



# THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

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# CONTENTS.

	PAGE
RIFLE BRIGADE CALENDAR FOR 1895 ... ..	1
ROLL OF PAST RIFLEMEN ON THE ACTIVE LIST ... ..	26
ROLL OF OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE, 1895 :—	
(i.) SERVING WITH BATTALIONS OR AT DEPÔT ... ..	27
(ii.) EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED, &c. ... ..	33
ROLL OF PAST OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE, SHOWING WAR SERVICES	35
THE 1ST BATTALION IN BURMA, 1886-1889. "Fort William" ... ..	50
MEMOIR OF LIEUT. WM. HAMILTON, 95TH RIFLE CORPS. Major W. Verner	80
SHORT LEAVE IN BANGKOK. Capt. F. E. Lawrence ... ..	94
THE IRISH AUTUMN MANŒUVRES, 1894. Capt. A. Fuller-Acland-Hood...	103
REGIMENTAL HISTORY AND REMINISCENCES.	
A Clothing Warrant of The Rifle Corps, 1801 ... ..	115
" A Desperate Rifleman," 1814 ... ..	118
The Breaking up of the Louvre Collection, 1815 ... ..	120
A Reminiscence of Sir John Kincaid ... ..	125
Medals won by N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen ... ..	126
Roll of Survivors of Crimean Campaign, January, 1895 ... ..	128
Casualty Return, 2nd Battalion, Crimea ... ..	130
THE GREAT FIRE AT WINCHESTER BARRACKS. Major F. S. Thornton ...	131
A RUN IN A WAR BALLOON. Major W. Verner ... ..	136
CUPS, TROPHIES, &c., BELONGING TO THE REGIMENT ... ..	144
THE STRING BAND, 2ND BATTALION. Capt. A. Fuller-Acland-Hood ...	147
OUR ILLUSTRATIONS ... ..	148
THE ORIGIN OF POLO IN THE BRITISH ARMY. Colonel G. H. Lloyd-Verney	150
A BIRDS'-NESTING TRIP TO ANDALUSIA. Major W. Verner ... ..	152

## REGIMENTAL RECORD, 1894.

### RECORD :—

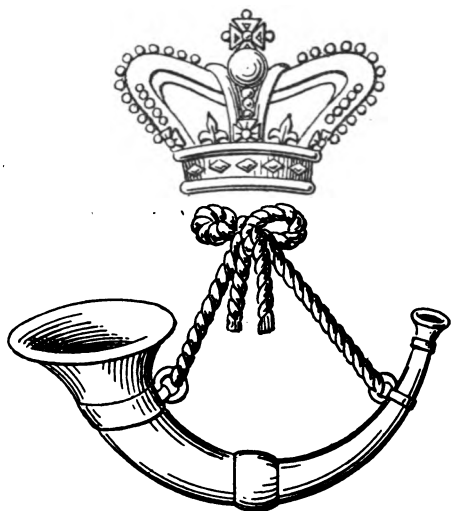
1st Battalion ... ..	158
2nd Battalion ... ..	162
3rd Battalion ... ..	167
4th Battalion ... ..	172
Depôt ... ..	178

### MUSKETRY :—

1st Battalion ... ..	182
2nd Battalion ... ..	183
3rd Battalion ... ..	186
4th Battalion ... ..	186
Depôt ... ..	191

# CONTENTS.

	PAGE
REGIMENTAL STATE, JANUARY 1ST, 1895 ... ..	194
BATTALION LETTERS TO THE EDITOR :—	
1st Battalion ... ..	195
2nd Battalion ... ..	211
3rd Battalion ... ..	215
4th Battalion ... ..	220
SPORTS AND PASTIMES :—	
RACING :—	
1st Battalion ... ..	226
POLO :—	
1st Battalion ... ..	232
CRICKET :—	
1st Battalion ... ..	237
2nd Battalion ... ..	238
3rd Battalion ... ..	243
4th Battalion ... ..	243
Depôt ... ..	244
FOOTBALL :—	
1st Battalion ... ..	245
2nd Battalion ... ..	250
3rd Battalion ... ..	251
4th Battalion ... ..	251
Depôt ... ..	253
ATHLETICS :—	
1st Battalion ... ..	253
2nd Battalion ... ..	260
3rd Battalion ... ..	261
4th Battalion ... ..	262
HOCKEY :—	
2nd Battalion ... ..	265
EXTRACT FROM OFFICIAL MONTHLY ARMY LIST (corrected up to 1st March, 1895) ... ..	266
ROLL OF WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND DISTIN- GUISHED PRIVATE RIFLEMEN WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE REGIMENT ...	267
OBITUARY, 1894 ... ..	271
ERRATA... ..	273
NOTICES BY THE EDITOR :—	
THE RIFLE BRIGADE SHEET CALENDAR FOR 1895 ... ..	273
THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE FOR 1894 ... ..	274
STATEMENT OF DISPOSAL OF COPIES, 1894 ... ..	277
NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS ... ..	277



## Badge of "The Rifle Corps."

(FROM A DRAWING IN THE POSSESSION OF THE LATE SIR W. COPE, BART.)

W. VERNER, DEL

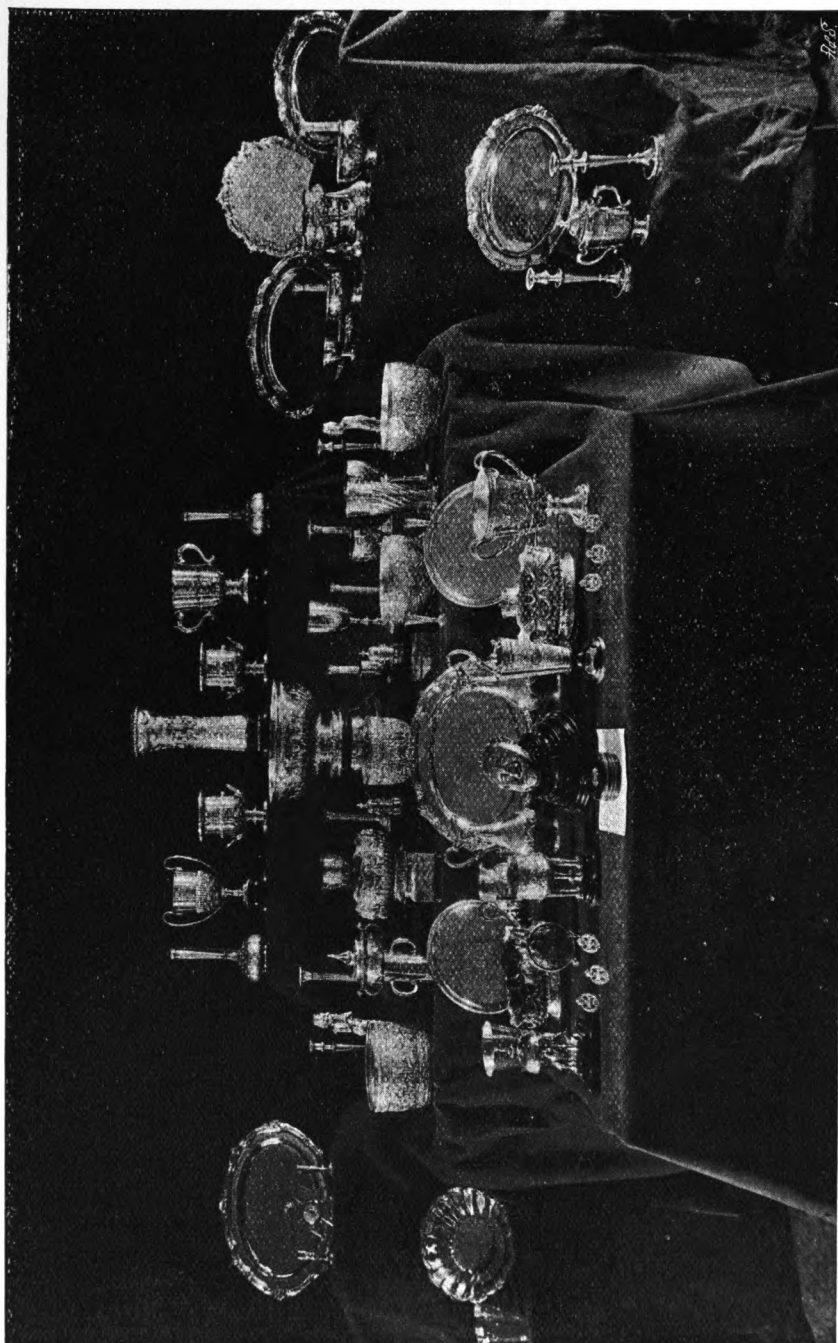


## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

No.	PAGE
1. Cups, Trophies, &c., 1st Battalion .. .. . Frontispiece. <i>(From a photograph by Sergeant Armand, 1st Battn.)</i>	1
2. Cups, Trophies, &c., 2nd Battalion .. .. .	1
3. Group of those still serving in the 1st Battalion who landed with it in India in September, 1880 .. .. .	50
4. Lieut. William Hamilton (95th Rifle Corps) .. .. .	80
5. Group of those still serving with 2nd Battalion who landed with it at Gibraltar in November, 1874 .. .. .	102
<i>(From a photograph by Corporal W. Smith, 2nd Battn.)</i>	
6. Cups, Trophies, &c., 3rd Battalion .. .. .	114
7. The Rifle Dépôt Barracks, Winchester .. .. .	131
<i>(From a block lent by Messrs. Warren, Winchester.)</i>	
8. Cups, Trophies, &c., 4th Battalion .. .. .	146
<i>(From a photograph by Sergt. Grandy, 4th Battn.)</i>	
9.* String Band, 2nd Battalion .. .. .	147
10.* Young Griffon Vulture in nest .. .. .	152
<i>(From a photograph from life by Major W. Verner.)</i>	
11. Signallers working Heliograph, 2nd Battalion .. .. .	162
<i>(From a photograph by Corpl. W. Smith, 2nd Battn.)</i>	
12. Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants, Colour-Sergeants and Sergeants, 3rd Battalion .. .. .	168
13. Four Best Shots in Annual Course, 1st Battalion.. .. .	182
<i>(From a photograph by Sergt. Armand, 1st Battn.)</i>	
14. Maxim Machine Gun in action, 4th Battalion .. .. .	186
<i>(From a photograph by Sergt. Grandy, 4th Battn.)</i>	
15. Group of Riflemen, 3rd Battalion .. .. .	216
16. Private Riflemen in 4th Battalion with over 12 years' service, October, 1894 .. .. .	220
17.* Map to illustrate Operations of 1st Battalion in Burma, 1886-9 .. .. .	279

N.B.—Those marked \* were presented to the CHRONICLE.





5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

CUPS, TROPHIES, &c.—2nd BATTALION.

# Rifle Brigade Calendar, 1895.

Compiled by Major Willoughby Verner.

## JANUARY.

1 T <sub>U</sub>	1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at combat before NEW ORLEANS. 1874.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
2 W	1864.—3rd Bn. engaged at SHUBKUDDER. 1874.—(Mohmund Expedition), Remainder 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
3 T <sub>H</sub>	1809.—1st Bn. at Action of CACABELOS (Retreat of Corunna) ; Capt. Bennet and 19 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and many men wounded. Tom Plunket shot General Colbert and his orderly.
4 F	1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA ; 1st Bn. lost a few men. 1852.—Troopship <i>Megara</i> on fire, with 1st Bn. on board. 1857.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at Futtehghurh (Indian Mutiny), having marched 76 miles in 4 days (27 hours' actual marching).
5 S	1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA. 1st Bn. covered the retirement across river at Constantino.
6 S	1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow.
7 M	1852.—1st Bn. left Plymouth for the Cape (embarked at Dover on 2nd) (2nd Kaffir War). 1857.—3rd Bn. engaged near ALLAHABAD.
8 T <sub>U</sub>	1812.—1st Bn. at Storming of Fort San Francisco (an outwork of CIUDAD RODRIGO), 2nd Lieut. Hawksley and 1 Rifleman killed, 7 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at attack on Lines of New Orleans ; 1 off. and 11 R. killed, 6 off. and 94 R. wdd.
9 W	1812.—1st Bn. at Siege of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
10 T <sub>H</sub>	1809.—1st Bn. at skirmish of Betanzos, Retreat of CORUNNA. 1854.—1st Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Cape.
11 F	1819.—2nd Bn. received draft of 213 Riflemen from 3rd Bn. on disbandment. 1847.—1st Bn. engaged near Kei River, (1st Kaffir War) : Capt. Gibson and Assist.-Surg. Howell killed.
12 S	1809.—Retreat of Corunna ; 2nd Bn. reached Vigo and embarked.
13 S	1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at combat outside ANTWERP. French driven into Antwerp.
14 M	1809.—Retreat of Corunna ; 1st Bn. engaged.
15 T <sub>U</sub>	1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the RAMGUNGA (Indian Mutiny).

## JANUARY.

16 W	1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at MALDONADO, near Monte Video; 1 officer wounded, 1 Rifleman killed. 1809.— <b>Battle of Corunna</b> ; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Noble and 11 Riflemen killed. (During the 20 days' retreat, the 1st Bn. lost 3 officers and 170 Riflemen killed, wounded and prisoners.
17 TH	1800.—Order issued for the formation of the "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN," at Horsham Barracks. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of ABU KLEA, Soudan,
18 F	1879.—6 Cos. 4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition.
19 S	1812.— <b>Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo</b> ; 1st and 2nd Bns. present: Capt. Uniacke and 9 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 47 Riflemen wounded. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of EL GUBAT, Soudan.
20 S	1807.—Sortie from MONTE VIDEO repulsed; 3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. lost 6 killed and 25 wounded.
21 M	1809.—2nd Bn. having embarked at Vigo after Retreat of Corunna, sailed for England.
22 TU	1862.—Title of "THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN" bestowed on the Regiment by H.M. THE QUEEN.
23 W	1890.—4th Bn. left Cadiz on H.M.S. <i>Malabar</i> , having made good damages caused by collision off C. Trafalgar on 19th.
24 TH	1812.—Major-Gen. Robert Craufurd died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo. (The regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres, Corunna, and in campaigns in Portugal and Spain, 1807-1812.)
25 F	1879.—4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition reached Chunar.
26 S	1859.—Pursuit of Tantia Topee; Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) marched to Bhurtapore.
27 S	1889.—4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition, BURMAH.
28 M	1879.—4th Bn., reconnaissance on Tirah (Bazar Valley Expedition).
29 TU	1855.—105th day of Siege of SEBASTOPOL.
30 W	1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged with Mutineers on the Ramgunga.
31 TH	1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at Action of AMOAFUL, Ashantee; 3 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.

## FEBRUARY.

1 F	1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at <b>DONK</b> , Holland; 2 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from <b>Vigo</b> .
2 S	1814.—4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at assault and capture of <b>MERXEM</b> ; 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.
3 S	1807.—3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at <b>Storming of Monte Video</b> ; Capt. Dickenson and 10 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1874.—2nd Bn. at skirmish on the <b>Ordah</b> , Ashantee.
4 M	1814.—Sortie from Antwerp repelled (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at <b>ORDAHSU</b> , Ashantee; 19 Riflemen wounded. <b>Coomassie</b> occupied.
5 TU	1874.—2nd Bn. at <b>COOMASSIE</b> .
6 W	1874.—2nd Bn. left <b>Coomassie</b> .
7 TH	1814.—French sortie from <b>ANTWERP</b> repulsed (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns.). 1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from <b>Bazar Valley Expedition</b> .
8 F	1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from <b>Kunar Expedition</b> .
9 S	1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at <b>SIDHA GHAT</b> , Indian Mutiny.
10 S	1815.—3rd Bn. at surrender of <b>FORT BOYER</b> , Mobile Expedition.
11 M	1847.—1st Bn. at skirmish on the <b>FISH RIVER</b> (1st Kaffir War).
12 TU	1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for <b>Tarifa</b> , Spain.
13 W	1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at <b>Delhi</b> from <b>Cawnpore</b> after 23 days' marching.
14 TH	1867.—Snider B.L. rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1877.—4th Bn. returned from <b>Jowaki Expedition</b> .
15 F	1820.—General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died.

## FEBRUARY.

16 S	1816.—The 95th Rifle Corps taken out of the Line and styled the "Rifle Brigade."
17 S	1814.—All 3 Bns. crossed the Nive; commencement of Campaign.
18 M	1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn., under Norcott, embarked at Cadiz for Algeçiras.
19 TU	1820.—F.M. the Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief, <i>vice</i> Sir David Dundas. 1855.—Portion of 2nd Bn. engaged in a reconnaissance, Crimea.
20 W	1806.—1st Bn. returned from Germany and disembarked at Yarmouth.
21 TH	1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cape Coast Castle and embarked.
22 F	1826.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Malta.
23 S	1854.—2nd Bn. marched to Portsmouth to embark for the Crimea.
24 S	1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. disembarked at Algeçiras. 1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at VILLENEUVE. 1855.—Long Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn.
25 M	1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. arrived at Tarifa. 1879.—4th Bn. returned to Jellalabad from 1st Lughman Expedition.
26 TU	1814.—Passage of the GAVE DU PAU, 2nd and 3rd Bns.
27 W	1810.—1st Bn. at skirmish at BARBA DEL PUERCO. 1814.— <b>Battle of Orthez</b> ; 2nd and 3rd Bns. present.
28 TH	1801.—Captain Sidney Beckwith's Company of the Rifle Corps embarked on H.M.S. <i>St. George</i> (Lord Nelson's flag-ship) for Copenhagen.



## MARCH.

1 F	1811.—2 Cos. of 2nd, and 4 Cos. of 3rd Bn. marched from Tarifa for Casas Viejas.
2 S	1843.—1st Bn. embarked at Malta for Corfu.
3 S	1811.—3rd Bn. formed advanced guard of Graham's force and forded the Laguna de la Janda between Casas Viejas and Vejer.
4 M	1811.—Night march of Cos. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. between Vejer and Conil. 1889.—4th Bn. detachment returned from Karen Expedition (BURMAH).
5 TU	1811.—Battle of Barrosa; 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. present; Capt. Knipe and 19 R. killed, 5 officers and 76 R. wdd.
6 W	1811.—Massena retreated from Santarem; 1st Bn. (in advance) started in pursuit. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow.
7 TH	1811.—Pursuit of Massena, Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow; 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged.
8 F	1811.—French dislodged from PAIALVO, by 1st Bn. and two 6-pounders.
9 S	1811.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. skirmishing all day. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at LUCKNOW; attack and capture of the Yellow Bungalow.
10 S	1811.—Pursuit of Massena. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow.
11 M	1811.—1st Bn. engaged at Pombal. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action before Lucknow; Capt. Thynne, Lieut. Cooper and 2 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded.
12 TU	1811.—Combat of the Redinha; 1st Bn. lost 4 Riflemen killed, and 2 officers and 9 Riflemen wounded.
13 W	1801.—Battle of MANDORA, Egypt. 9 officers and 200 men, who had served in the "Experimental Corps" at Ferrol, engaged in this and other actions of the campaign. 3 officers, Rifle Corps, wdd.
14 TH	1811.—Action near Casal Nova; Major John Stewart and Lieut. Strode killed (no return of Riflemen).
15 F	1811.—Combat at FONZE DE ARONCE; 1st Bn., 2 officers wounded (no return).
16 S	1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at SUPREE, Indian Mutiny.

## MARCH.

17 S	1812.—1st Bn. at commencement of second Siege of <b>BADAJOS</b> . 1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Gibraltar from Gold Coast.
18 M	1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish at <b>PONTE DE MARCELLA</b> .
19 TU	1810.—Combat at <b>Barba del Puerco</b> ; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Mercer and 3 Riflemen killed and 10 Riflemen wounded. The first fight of the campaign of 1810. 1812.—Sortie from Badajoz repelled.
20 W	1814.— <b>Action of Tarbes</b> , fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th Rifles, unaided by other British troops; Captain Duncan and 6 Riflemen killed, 11 officers and 75 Riflemen wounded.
21 TH	1801.—Battle of <b>ALEXANDRIA</b> ; 6 officers of the Rifle Corps and some 200 men of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen," engaged. 1855.—2nd Bn. augmented to 16 Companies about this time, in the Crimea.
22 F	1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at St. Christoval, Badajoz. French gunners picked off by Riflemen.
23 S	1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in repulse of Sortie from Sebastopol. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Koorsee, near Lucknow.
24 S	1881.—4th Bn.; Waziri Expedition started from Rawal Pindi.
25 M	1815.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).
26 TU	1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at storming of <b>FORT PICURINA</b> , Badajoz; the 3rd Bn. the first Corps in; Lieut. Stokes, 3rd Bn., the first man in.
27 W	1814.—3rd Bn. drove the French from <b>TOURNEFEUILLE</b> ; a few R. wdd.
28 TH	1811.—1st Bn. drove the French from <b>FREIXADAS</b> ; Lieut. and Adj. James Stewart killed.
29 F	1811.—1st Bn. engaged. French driven from <b>GUARDA</b> .
30 S	1815.—1st Bn. marched from Bruges to Courtrai. 1852.—1st Bn. disembarked at Algoa Bay, after 3 months' passage on H.M. steamship <i>Megara</i> (2nd Kaffir War).
31 S	1811.—Siege of <b>BADAJOS</b> : 1st and 3rd Bns. engaged.

## APRIL.

1 M	1800.— <b>First Parade</b> of the " <b>Experimental Corps of Riflemen</b> " at Horsham Barracks. 1855.—3rd Bn. formed <b>SECOND</b> time at Haslar, from drafts from depôts of 1st and 2nd Bns.
2 TU	1801.— <b>Battle of Copenhagen</b> . Lt.-Col. Hon. W. Stewart and Capt. Sidney Beckwith's Co. on board <b>Lord Nelson's Fleet</b> . Lt. and Adj. Grant and 2 Riflemen killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
3 W	1811.—Action near <b>Sabugal</b> ; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. 2nd Bn. present; Lt. Hon. D. Arbuthnot and 2 R. k., 2 off. and 14 R. wdd.
4 TH	1815.—5 Cos. of 3rd Bn. embarked for England at end of American War. 1879.—4th Bn., 2nd Lughman Expedition returned to Jellalabad. 1889.—4th Bn., Popa Expedition, returned. (BURMAH).
5 F	1858.—Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny; 5 officers and 100 men from the 2nd and 3rd Bns., Major Ross in command.
6 S	1812.— <b>Storming of Badajoz</b> ; Major O'Hare, 8 officers and 57 R. k., 14 off. and 225 R. wdd. 8 Cos. 1st Bn., 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. took part in attack.
7 S	1889.—4th Bn.; Phunkan Column started (BURMAH).
8 M	1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked for Sweden. 1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Gallipoli.
9 TU	1855.—Second bombardment of SEBASTOPOL commenced; Lieut. Hon. A. Anson and 18 R. of 1st Bn. manned the rifle-pits; 4 R. killed.
10 W	1814.— <b>Battle of Toulouse</b> ; all 3 Bns. engaged; 14 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 26 Riflemen wounded.
11 TH	1812.—All 3 Bns. left Badajoz and advanced on Madrid.
12 F	<b>Good Friday</b> . 1859.—2nd Bn. at skirmish at AKOUMA, Indian Mutiny.
13 S	1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at BAREE, Indian Mutiny.
14 S	<b>Easter Sunday</b> . 1859.—Ross's Camel Corps started in pursuit of Ferozeshah.
15 M	<b>Bank Holiday</b> . 1879.—4th Bn. at Safed Sung.

## APRIL.

16 T <sub>U</sub>	1814.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. started from Toulouse in pursuit of Soult.
17 W	1863.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Col.-in-Chief, died. 1856.—1st and 2nd Bns. at parade for Inspection by the Russian General Lüders.
18 T <sub>H</sub>	1863.—Gen. Sir G. Brown appointed Col.-in-Chief, <i>vice</i> Lord Seaton.
19 F	1815.—1 Co. 2nd Bn., which had been in Holland since December, 1814, joined the 5 Cos. from England at Leuze, Belgium.
20 S	1815.—Duke of Wellington inspected the 6 Cos. of 2nd Bn. in Belgium. 1855.—Rifle-pits manned and held by volunteers from the 1st Bn. Sebastopol,
21 S	1854.—2nd Bn. commenced to construct the lines of Bulair across the isthmus of Gallipoli.
22 M	1855.—Russians driven from the <b>Rifle-Pits, Sebastopol</b> . Privates Bradshaw, Humpston, and MacGregor awarded the <b>V.C.</b> for gallantry on this occasion.
23 T <sub>U</sub>	1811.—1st Bn. defended the Bridge of Marialva, near GALLEGOS; French repulsed.
24 W	1855.—The slung pelisse and coatee abolished, and tunics substituted.
25 T <sub>H</sub>	1859.—2nd Bn. engaged in skirmish through the GOGRA JUNGLE.
26 F	1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near Jugdespore.
27 S	1811.—1st Bn. engaged at 2nd attack on Bridge of Marialva. 1815.—6 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Ostend (Waterloo Campaign.)
28 S	1825.—Horse Guards Order, dated 25th, for 1st and 2nd Bn. to be augmented from 8 to 10 Companies.
29 M	1852.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on MUNDEL'S KRANTZ (2nd Kaffir War), 1 Officer and 5 Riflemen wounded.
30 T <sub>U</sub>	1858.—2nd Bn. marched out of Lucknow in pursuit of Mutineers.

## MAY.

1 W	1850.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur born. 1871.—Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur promoted to Captain in 1st Bn.
2 TH	1811.—3rd Bn. at combat at FUENTES D'ONOR; 1 off. and 9 R. wdd.
3 F	1855.—199th day of Siege of Sebastopol.
4 S	1809.—The 3rd Bn. first raised by drafts from the 1st and 2nd Bns., numbering over 1,000 Riflemen. 1881.—4th Bn. crossed the Waziri Frontier.
5 S	1811.— <b>Battle of Fuentes D'Onor</b> ; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged; Lieut. Westby and 3 R. k., 13 R. wdd.
6 M	1805.—The 2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury, by draft of 21 sergts., 20 corporals, 7 buglers, and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.; Major Wade to command.
7 TU	1843.—The "Reserve Battalion" of 6 Cos. formed at Dover.
8 W	1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Scutari from Gallipolli.
9 TH	1858.—2nd Bn. engaged near NUGGUR, Indian Mutiny.
10 F	1881.—4th Bn. engaged in skirmish at Raznak, WAZIRILAND.
11 S	1811.—Sortie from Badajoz. 1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Portugal. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at NUGGUR.
12 S	1811.—Skirmish near ESPEJA; portions of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. engaged.
13 M	1815.—6 Cos. 1st Bn. quartered in Brussels.
14 TU	1815.—1 Co. 1st Bn., 1 Co. 2nd Bn., and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., which had landed in Holland in December, 1814, arrived in Brussels.
15 W	1800.—Experimental Corps of Riflemen encamped at Swinley, Windsor Forest.
16 TH	1852.—1st Bn. augmented to 12 cos., 8 "service" and 4 "depôt."

## MAY.

17 F	1852.—1st Bn. engaged near the WATERKLOOF (2nd Kaffir War).
18 S	1854.—2nd Bn. at Scutari ordered to be augmented to 12 Cos. (same as 1st Bn.).
19 S	1874.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. brigaded together for Review by Czar of Russia.
20 M	1808.—3 Cos, 1st Bn. arrived off Gottenburg, Sweden.
21 TU	1813.—All three Bns. broke up from winter quarters, and marched into Spain. Establishment reduced to 6 cos. per Bn.
22 W	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at GOWLOWLEE.
23 TH	1858.—Camel Corps engaged at CALPEE.
24 F	1856.—Medals granted by Emperor of the French distributed at Balaclava.
25 S	1809.—1st Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal; joined the Bns. of the 43rd and 52nd in the Downs. 1854.—2nd Bn. reviewed at Scutari by the Sultan and Lord Raglan.
26 S	1858.—Ross's Camel Corps forded the Jumna.
27 M	1812.—Regiment (all 3 Bns.) reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Bodon. "You look well and in good fighting order."
28 TU	1852.—1st Bn. engaged at INGILBY'S FARM (2nd Kaffir War).
29 W	1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Scutari for Varna. 1890.—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Col.-in-Chief.
30 TH	1815.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. at Brussels reviewed by the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands.
31 F	1854.—2nd Bn. encamped at Varna.

## JUNE.

1 S	1860.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) broken up at termination of Indian Mutiny (formed 5th April, 1858).
2 S	<b>Whit Sunday.</b> 1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn., on return from New Orleans Expedition landed at Plymouth and marched to join 3 Cos. at Dover (remaining 2 at Brussels). 1881.—4th Bn., Waziri Expedition returned to Rawal Pindi.
3 M	<i>Bank Holiday.</i> 1837.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Dover from Cephalonia. 1852.—2nd Bn. sailed from Quebec for England.
4 TU	1856.—1st Bn. embarked at Balaclava, in H.M.S. <i>Apollo</i> , for England, at termination of Crimean War, having lost 113 Riflemen killed in action, 342 by disease, and 353 invalided.
5 W	1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Varna on Schumla.
6 TH	1854.—Title of "2nd Lieutenant," used since the regiment was first raised, changed to that of "Ensign"
7 F	1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish camp at St. Pedro, near MONTE VIDEO, ; 2 officers and 27 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—Attack and capture of the Quarries, SEBASTOPOL.
8 S	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1856.—2nd Bn. embarked at Balaclava for England at termination of Crimean War.
9 S	1854.—Minié Rifles issued to 1st Bn.
10 M	1815.—2nd Bn. cantoned along the Belgian Frontier.
11 TU	1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. crossed the Pisuerga, in pursuit of the French.
12 W	1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. at skirmish near the HORMUZA.
13 TH	1806.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for South America. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bn. at action of NAWABGUNGE; one officer and 15 R. wdd.
14 F	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. joined 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. ( <i>vide</i> 13th) at Monte Video, after having been 11 months on board ship.
15 S	1813.—All three Bns. crossed the Ebro.

## JUNE.

16 S	1815.— <b>Action of Quatre Bras</b> ; 1st Bn. engaged; Capt. Smyth, Lieut. Lister and 8 R. killed, 3 officers and 51 R. wounded.
17 M	1815.—2nd Bn. reached Waterloo and bivouacked.
18 T <sub>U</sub>	1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at San Millan (Spain); 4 R. k., 1 off. and 13 R. wdd. 1815.— <b>BATTLE OF WATERLOO</b> —6 Cos. 1st Bn., Lieuts. Stillwell and Johnson and 20 R. k., 13 off. and 124 R. wdd.; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn., 34 R. k., 14 off. and 179 R. wdd.; 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., Captain Eeles and 3 R. k., 4 off. and 36 R. wdd. 1855.— <b>Attack on the Redan</b> Capt. Forman, Lieut. Boileau and 33 R. k., 3 off. and 89 R. wdd.
19 W	1815.—All three Battalions advanced on Paris. 1855.—Private Flannery, 1st Bn. found dead 200 yards inside of Russian abattis.
20 T <sub>H</sub>	<b>Ascension Day.</b> 1858.—Short rifles issued to 4th Bn.
21 F	1813.— <b>Battle of Vittoria.</b> All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the <i>first</i> French gun. Lieut. Campbell and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 61 Riflemen wounded.
22 S	1815.—Napoleon I. abdicated Allies marching on Paris.
23 S	1813.—Pursuit after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. at skirmish at ECHARRI-ARANEZ; Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons.
24 M	1813.—Pursuit of French. All 3 Bns. engaged near LA CUENCA, and captured the <i>last</i> gun of the French army.
25 T <sub>U</sub>	1855.—252nd day of the siege of Sebastopol.
26 W	1857.—H.M. The Queen presented the <b>V.C.</b> to Brevet-Major Hon. H. Clifford, Brevet-Major C. T. Bouchier, Capt. W. J. Cuninghame, Lieut. John Knox, Privates Wheatley, Bradshaw, MacGregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.
27 T <sub>H</sub>	1859.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles.
28 F	<b>Coronation Day.</b> 1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Ensenada de Barragon. 1837.—1st Bn. at Coronation of H.M. the Queen.
29 S	1858.—Ross's Camel Corps inspected by Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell at Allahabad.
30 S	1815.—March on Paris. 1st Bn. crossed the Oise at Pont St. Maxence, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Chantilly.



## JULY.

1 M	1859.—2nd Bn. went into Barracks at Lucknow. Since Nov., 1857, when it took the field, its losses were 10 officers, 20 sergeants and 226 Riflemen.
2 TU	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish at PASSO CHICO, and drove them into Buenos Ayres, 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 22 R. wdd. 1812.—1st Bn. engaged at RUEDA, Spain.
3 W	1809.—The 1st Bns., 43rd and 52nd, landed at Vallada, in the Tagus, and were formed into " <b>The Light Brigade</b> ," under Major-General Craufurd. 1855.—Capt. Fyers's picquet lost 8 killed and 5 wounded in trenches, Sebastopol.
4 TH	1807.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. sharply engaged near BUENOS AYRES. 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 4 Riflemen wounded. 1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Bridge of Marialva.
5 F	1807.—Attack on Buenos Ayres; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; Capt. Jenkinson, Lieut. Turner and 90 R. k., 9 off. and 139 R. wdd.
6 S	1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain. Capt. Beckwith's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain about same time in 1810. (These two companies were attached to 1st Bn.)
7 S	1813.—1st Bn. engaged at CAZARCA, Spain. 1815.—British Army marched into Paris after Waterloo. The <i>first man to enter</i> was Lieut. and Adj. Smith, of 2nd Bn. The <i>first corps to enter</i> was the 2nd Bn.; it camped in the Champs Elysées. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at FULLER'S HOEK, 2nd Kafir War.
8 M	1814.—3rd Bn. embarked at Bordeaux and sailed for England 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at the Waterkloof.
9 TU	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn., under Beckwith, embarked at Deal for Denmark. 1815.—1st Bn. encamped at Clichy, near Paris.
10 W	1815.—Hd. Qrs. and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend.
11 TH	1856.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from the Crimea, having lost 132 R. killed in action, and 353 died of disease (574 men wdd.)
12 F	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Buenos Ayres for Monte Video. 1815.—3rd Bn. landed at Ostend and marched on Paris.
13 S	1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Copenhagen. 1814.—1st and 2nd Bns. embarked near Bordeaux for England. 1854.—1st Bn. embarked at Portsmouth for Crimea.
14 S	1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 1st Bn., landed at Lisbon.
15 M	1813.—1st Bn. drove the French from the heights of SANTA BARBARA.

## JULY.

16 TU	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Veldbeck (Holland).
17 W	1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. arrived in England from Bordeaux at end of <b>Peninsular War</b> .
18 TH	1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish near Castrejon.
19 F	1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the GUARENA.
20 S	1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland, ( <b>WALCHEREN EXPEDITION</b> ).
21 S	1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. forded the River Tormes, waist-deep, above Salamanca.
22 M	1812.— <b>Battle of Salamanca</b> . All 3 Bns. present, but slightly engaged; 3 Riflemen killed, 24 Riflemen wounded.
23 TU	1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Holland to join 2nd Bn. 1812.—Pursuit of Marmont after Salamanca; Regiment engaged near the TORMES River.
24 W	1810.— <b>Combat of the Coa</b> ; 1st Bn. lost Capt. Creagh, Lieuts. McLeod and Reilly, and 11 R. killed, 9 off. and 55 R. wdd. 1852.—1st Bn. attacked and captured kraals on the WATERKLOOF.
25 TH	1825.—1st Bn. divided into 6 "Service" and 4 "Depôt" Cos.
26 F	1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked at Gravesend for South America.
27 S	1809.—The Light Division, under Craufurd, reached Naval Moral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
28 S	1809.—The Light Division started at dawn on their famous forced march on Talavera. <b>Battle of Talavera</b> ; Major Bunbury with detachments of 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged.
29 M	1809.—The <b>Light Division</b> reached Talavera early in the morning, after having <b>marched 62 miles in 26 hours</b> . 1810.—2 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined 3 Cos. of same Bn., and 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., at Cadiz, then besieged by French.
30 TU	1809.—2nd Bn. sailed from the Downs for Holland (Walcheren Expedition), being brigaded with 43rd and 52nd, under Gen. Hon. W. Stewart. N.B.—The 1st Bn. was at this time also brigaded with the other battalions of the 43rd and 52nd in Portugal, under Craufurd.
31 W	1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in outpost affair near <b>FLUSHING</b> ; 1 officer and 10 Riflemen wounded.

## AUGUST.

1 TH	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Mondego Bay, Portugal. 1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Deal for Walcheren. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at BRIDGE OF JACCI, Spain.
2 F	1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at ECHALAR, Spain. 1868.—F.M. Sir E. Blakeney. Col.-in-Chief, died.
3 S	1809.—2nd Bn. engaged near FLUSHING. 1868.—F.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Col.-in-Chief.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut., Rifle Brigade.
4 S	1810.—“ <b>The Light Division</b> ” formed under Craufurd at Alameda. 1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for India (Mutiny).
5 M	<i>Bank Holiday.</i> 1885.—Rifle Company, Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), of Nile Expeditionary Force, broken up (was formed Aug. 24th, 1884).
6 TU	1854.—1st Bn. disembarked at Constantinople.
7 W	1857.—2nd Bn. embarked at Kingstown for service in India (Mutiny).
8 TH	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. sailed from Monte Video for England.
9 F	1809.—Siege of Flushing. 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed on South Beveland.
10 S	1809.—Siege of Flushing. 1854.—1st Bn. landed on Asiatic side of Bosphorus. Enfield rifles issued to 1st Bn.
11 S	1809.— <b>Flushing</b> surrendered; 2nd Bn. lost 11 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 21 Riflemen wounded.
12 M	1850.—1st Bn. having landed at Gravesend, marched to Canterbury on return from 1st Kaffir War.
13 TU	1812.—Regiment (all three Battalions) <b>marched into Madrid.</b>
14 W	1855.—302nd day of siege of Sebastopol.
15 TH	1808.—2nd Bn. attacked French picquets at Obidos; <b>first affair in the Peninsular War</b> ; Lieut. Bunbury and 1 Rifleman killed, 2 officers and 6 Riflemen wdd. 1809.—Capitulation of WALCHEREN.
16 F	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Veldbeck and covered the advance on Copenhagen of Army under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley.

## AUGUST.

17 S	1807.—Outpost affair of 1st Bn. outside COPENHAGEN; 1 R. k., 2 R. wdd. 1808.— <b>Battle of Roleia</b> ; 2nd Bn. lost 17 R. k., and 3 off. and 30 R. wdd.
18 S	1877.—4th Bn. first parade with Martini-Henry rifles.
19 M	1808.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. disembarked at Peniche, in Portugal, and joined 4 Cos. (which had sailed for Sweden on April 8).
20 Tu	1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at NASSREGUNGE.
21 W	1808.— <b>Battle of Vimiero</b> ; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. lost 37 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 43 Riflemen wounded; 1st Bn. losses unrecorded.
22 Th	1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE on the Goomtee. 1880.—1st Bn. sailed in H.M.S. <i>Junna</i> for India.
23 F	1858.—4th Bn. landed at Malta.
24 S	1807.—2nd Bn. engaged outside COPENHAGEN. 1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at combat of SAN LUCAR EL MAYOR. 1884.—Formation of Rifle Company, Camel Corps, for Nile Expedition; 2nd and 3rd Bns. each sent 2 officers and 50 men.
25 S	<b>Regimental Birthday.</b> 1800.— <b>Experimental Corps of Riflemen</b> landed at Ferrol, and engaged Spaniards; Lieut.-Col. Stewart severely wounded. 1800.— <b>The Rifle Corps</b> formally embodied under Col. Coote Manningham. 1813.—1st Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain. 1815.—2nd Regimental Dinner at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris.
26 M	1800.—Action at FERROL renewed; 3 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Major-Gen. Sir Coote Manningham, 1st Colonel-in-Chief, died, from effects of Coruuna campaign.
27 Tu	1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in action at SEVILLE. 1865.—Gen. Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
28 W	1865.—F.M. Sir Edward Blakeney, appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
29 Th	1807.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at KIOGE, Denmark. "A few men of the 95th fell" (Sir A. Wellesley). 1848.—Action of <b>Boem Platz</b> . Dutch Boers defeated; Capt. Murray and 6 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded.
30 F	1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Varna for the Crimea.
31 S	1809.—Gen. Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1813.— <b>Storming of San Sebastian</b> ; 50 volunteers from each battalion; 8 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 16 Riflemen wounded. <b>Defence of the Bridge of Vera</b> by all 3 battalions; Capt. Cadoux and 18 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 53 Riflemen wounded.

## SEPTEMBER.

1	♄	1855.—Capt. Balfour and 50 Riflemen (volunteers from 2nd Bn.) covered a sap from 5th parallel, Sebastopol. Lieut. Cary and 1 Rifleman killed, 15 Riflemen wounded.
2	M	1841.—2nd Bn. formed into 6 "Service" and 4 "Depôt" companies.
3	TU	1874.—2nd Bn. ordered to Gold Coast.
4	W	1854.—349th day of siege of Sebastopol.
5	TH	1841.—2nd Bn. embarked at Deptford for Bermuda. 1855.—Capt. Balfour and 52 Riflemen 2nd Bn. seized Russian rifle-pits, Sebastopol. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 wounded.
6	F	1809.—Brunswick rifle issued to Regiment, in place of the Baker rifle.
7	S	1807.—Surrender of <b>Copenhagen</b> . 1854.—1st Bn. landed at Varna.
8	♄	1855.— <b>Final Attack on Sebastopol</b> ; 2nd Bn. engaged in assault on REDAN; Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Ryder, and 23 Riflemen killed, 8 officers and 137 Riflemen wounded.
9	M	1855.— <b>Sebastopol entered</b> by the Allies. Russians blew up their magazines, barracks, &c., and set town on fire before retreating.
10	TU	The losses of the 1st and 2nd Bns. in the trenches before Sebastopol (not otherwise accounted for) amounted to 175 Riflemen killed and 143 Riflemen wounded.
11	W	1848.—Rebel Boers sent in their submission to Sir Harry Smith; 1st Bn. returned to Bloemfontein.
12	TH	1812.—2nd Bn. left Lisbon, <i>en route</i> for Spain.
13	F	1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of <b>FORT MANDULA</b> . 1864.—Whitworth rifles issued to 4th Bn.
14	S	1809.—2nd Bn. landed at Dover from <b>WALCHEREN EXPEDITION</b> , having lost over 300 men by fever in 6 weeks (5 sergeants and 128 Riflemen died within 3 months of disembarkation). 1854.—1st and 2nd Bns. landed in Crimea.
15	♄	1852.—1st Bn. engaged on the <b>WATERKLOOF</b> .

## SEPTEMBER.

16 M	1810.—Retreat on Torres-Vedras commenced; Light Division left as rear-guard at Celorico.
17 Tu	1857.—First man attested for the 4th Bn.
18 W	1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged at ALCALA DE LAS GAZULES. 1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition, exactly two months after their return from Peninsular War.
19 Th	1854.—2nd Bn. engaged at BULGANAK, Crimea.
20 F	1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CELORICO. 1854.— <b>Battle of the Alma</b> ; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. covered the advance; 11 Riflemen killed; 1 officer and 38 Riflemen wounded.
21 S	1813.—All 3 Bns. camped on the Bidassoa, south of the Pass of Vera.
22 S	1811.—1st Bn. at Skirmish near Ciudad Rodrigo. 1852.—Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
23 M	1852.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort appointed Colonel in-Chief.
24 Tu	1854.—2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Belbeck.
25 W	1810.—1st Bn. engaged in rear-guard affair at Mora Morta. 1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Mackenzie's Farm, Crimea.
26 Th	1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Sula. 1854.—2nd Bn. reached Balaclava.
27 F	1810.— <b>Battle of Busaco</b> ; 1st Bn. engaged. 1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish of ALDEA DE PONTE.
28 S	1854.—1st Bn. encamped before Sebastopol.
29 S	<b>Michaelmas Day.</b> 1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Balaclava to Sebastopol and bivouacked at Kamish.
30 M	1876.—Major H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted to Lieut.-Colonel to command the 1st Bn., dated 27 Sept.

## OCTOBER.

1 TU	1869.—The Glengarry cap first taken into wear.
2 W	1854.—2nd Bn. camped on east and in rear of Quarries, where it remained during the siege.
3 TH	1810.—Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS, Light Division formed rear guard at Pombal.
4 F	1817.—2nd Bn. went into barracks at Valenciennes.
5 S	1854.—Ground broken before Sebastopol.
6 S	1811.—Regiment employed in blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo.
7 M	1813.— <b>Forcing the Pass of Vera</b> ; all three Battalions engaged; Capt. Gibbons, Lieuts. Campbell and J. Hill, and 31 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 161 Riflemen wounded.
8 TU	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Falmouth for Portugal. 1850.—Det. 3rd Bn. engaged at JAMO, Indian Mutiny. The C. in C. "requested marked attention to the gallantry of Lieut. Green who was dangerously wounded, 14 sabre cuts, left arm and right thumb amputated." 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
9 W	1833.—2nd Bn. left Corfu for Cephalonia.
10 TH	1810.—1st Bn. engaged at ALEMQUER. Reached the lines of TORRES VEDRAS at Arriuda.
11 F	1858.—2nd Bn. recrossed the Goomtee in pursuit of Mutineers.
12 S	1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. sailed from Madeira for New Orleans. 1854.—Pte. Wheatley won the V.C. by throwing a live shell over a parapet, Trenches, Sebastopol.
13 S	1858.—Ross's Camel Corps (Detachments 2nd and 3rd Bns.) pursued the Mutineers in the Jugdespore jungles.
14 M	1810.—Lines of Torres Vedras, 1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL; 2 officers wounded; several Riflemen killed and wounded. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet under Capt. Fyers drove off Russians.
15 TU	1854.—Four Riflemen crept up to within 500 yards of Sebastopol and fired into the windows of the Grand Barracks.

## OCTOBER.

16 W	1854.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged in 5-gun Battery, Sebastopol.
17 TH	1854.—The Allies opened fire on SEBASTOPOL.
18 F	1805.—5 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Cuxhaven, and formed advanced guard of army moving on Bremen.
19 S	1847.—Surrender of the Gaika Chief, Sandilli, to 1st Bn.; end of the 1st Kaffir War.
20 S	1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SUKRETA (Indian Mutiny).
21 M	1858.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. at assault and capture of FORT BIRWAH; Lieut. Richards and 3 Riflemen killed, 1 Officer and 27 Riflemen wdd. 2nd Bn. at Skirmish of KHOATH KHAS.
22 TU	1873.—4th Bn. sailed for India.
23 W	1818.—2nd Bn. at Review at Neuville; Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., present. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at Khurgurh, Indian Mutiny.
24 TH	1874.—Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
25 F	1854.— <b>Battle of Balaclava</b> ; Lieut. Godfrey, and a few Riflemen silenced a Russian Battery.
26 S	1805.—1st Bn. entered BREMEN. 1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet engaged in obstinate fight in Careenage Ravine.
27 S	1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at MITHARDEN, Indian Mutiny.
28 M	1858.—2nd Bn. occupied Fort Kataree.
29 TU	1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged at ARANJUEZ; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—2nd Bn. occupied quarters at Versailles.
30 W	1818.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calais, after 3½ years with the army of occupation in France.
31 TH	1812.—Madrid evacuated, 1st Bn. and 2nd Bn. retreated on Salamanca. 1818.—1st Bn. embarked at Calais for England.



# NOVEMBER.

1 F	1854.—During the preceding 3 weeks, the 1st and 2nd Bns. lost 11 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded in the Trenches, Sebastopol.
2 S	1857.—Enfield Rifles issued to the 4th Bn.
3 S	1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. cantoned at Oldenburg; Expedition to Germany.
4 M	1854.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sent to heights above Balacava.
5 T U	1854.— <b>Battle of Inkerman</b> ; 1st and 2nd Bns. lost Bt.-Major Rooper, Capt. Cartwright, Lieut. Malcolm, and 30 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 58 Riflemen wounded.
6 W	1814.—1 Company 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Flanders.
7 T H	1812.—Retreat from Madrid on Salamanca; 1st and 2nd Bns. crossed the Tormes at Alba. (Retreat continued into Portugal on 15th.)
8 F	1811.—All 3 Bns. engaged in Blockade of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
9 S	1858.—2nd Bn. advanced against FORT AMETHIE.
10 S	1813.— <b>Battle of the Nivelle</b> ; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Doyle and 11 Riflemen killed, 10 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
11 M	1853.—1st Bn. left Algoa Bay in H.M.S. <i>Simoom</i> at end of 2nd Kaffir War. 1858.—Mutineers evacuated Fort Amethie, 2nd Bn. started in pursuit.
12 T U	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. (with Sir John Moore) entered Spain.
13 W	1846.—1st Bn. landed at Algoa Bay for 1st Kaffir War. 1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Deal from Copenhagen. 1873.—2nd Bn. embarked at Cork for the Gold Coast.
14 T H	1854.—Great storm at Balacava; 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in trenches for 48 hours.
15 F	1855.—Great explosion in French siege train, Sebastopol; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer wounded.

## NOVEMBER.

16 S	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Deal on return from Denmark.
17 S	1812.—1st Bn. at combat on the HUEBRA near San Munoz. 1874.—2nd Bn. left Portsmouth for Gibraltar.
18 M	1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in last day of the retreat from Madrid; 3 Riflemen killed, 11 wounded.
19 Tu	1810.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. in reconnaissance at Valle, near Santarem; "slight loss."
20 W	1854.— <b>Gallant Exploit at the Rifle Pits, Sebastopol</b> ; Lieut. Tryon and 9 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded; Lieuts. Bouchier and Cuninghame got the <b>V.C.</b> and Colour-Sergt. Hicks the French War Medal.
21 Th	1813.—1st Bn. drove in French outposts at BAYONNE. 1878.—4th Bn. crossed the Afghan frontier; capture of Ali Masjid.
22 F	1867.—2nd Bn. landed at Portsmouth from India. 1874.—Martini-Henry rifles issued to the 1st Bn.
23 S	1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at ARCANGUES; 1 officer and 6 Riflemen wounded.
24 S	1874.—2nd Bn. landed at Gibraltar.
25 M	1812.—All 3 Bns. went into winter quarters at Alameda and Espeja; close of the campaign.
26 Tu	1805.—1st Bn. at Occupation of Bremen. 1857.—2nd Bn. in action before CAWNPORE. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at HYDERGURH.
27 W	1857.—2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of the GWALIOR Contingent. 3 Cos. arrived at Cawnpore from Futtehpore (having marched 48½ miles in 26 hours), in time to take part in engagement.
28 Th	1857.— <b>Action at Cawnpore</b> ; 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged; Lieut.-Col. Woodford and 5 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded.
29 F	1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in skirmish at CAWNPORE; 3 Riflemen killed and 1 officer and 5 Riflemen wounded. 1877.—4th Bn., 1st party started on JOWAKI EXPEDITION.
30 S	1839.—Percussion-Brunswick rifles issued to the Regiment, in place of Flint-lock Brunswick rifles.

## DECEMBER.

1 S	1857.—3rd Bn. at Futtehpore ordered to Cawnpore. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged on the RAPTEE.
2 M	1854.—Second parallel before Sebastopol opened; 1st Bn. picquet drove Russians out of the Advanced Trench; 1 R. killed, 2 R. wounded.
3 TU	1815.—3rd Bn. marched out of Paris for Calais. 1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of Fort Oomrai.
4 W	1877.—4th Bn.; affair on Shergasha Ridge, Jowaki Expedition.
5 TH	1857.—3rd Bn. joined 2nd Bn. at Cawnpore. 1861.—5-grooved Naval Enfield Rifle issued to 1st Bn.
6 F	1857.—Final <b>Battle of Cawnpore</b> ; 2nd and 3rd Bns. lost 1 Rifleman killed and 1 officer and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at BYRAM GHAT. 3rd Bn. engaged at FUTTEHPORE.
7 S	1877.—4th Bn. arrived in the Bori Valley.
8 S	1877.—4th Bn.: destruction of villages in Bori Valley, Jowaki Expedition.
9 M	1813.—Passage of the Nive: all 3 Bns. sharply engaged. 1814.—1 Co. 1st, 1 Co. 2nd, and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland.
10 TU	1813.— <b>Battle of the Nive</b> ; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Hopwood and 9 Riflemen killed, 75 Riflemen wounded.
11 W	1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SHAHGURH 2nd Bn. crossed the Gogra.
12 TH	1854.—Picquet of 1st Bn. violently attacked by Russians near Woronzow road, who were driven back.
13 F	1813.—Skirmish at BASSUSSARI, near the Nive. 1888.—4th Bn.: detachment joined Karen Expedition (BURMAH).
14 S	1861.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1888.—4th Bn.: Yoma Hill Column started (Burmah).
15 S	1861.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
16 M	1858.—3rd Bn. having crossed the Gogra, advanced (Trans-Gogra Campaign).

## DECEMBER.

17 T <sub>U</sub>	1814.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. disembarked at Island of Tholen and marched on Bergen-op-zoom.
18 W	1813.—Regiment cantoned about Arcangues; end of Campaign.
19 T <sub>H</sub>	1815.—1st Bn. entered Paris and occupied barracks in the Rue de Clichy.
20 F	1808.—The 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on Oct. 26, on this day joined the 5 Cos. of 1st and 4 Cos. of the 2nd (which had served at Roleia and Vimiero) at Sahagun. 1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. at investment of Tarifa, 2 Riflemen killed, 10 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. at <b>Action of the Berea</b> , S. Africa; 3 R. killed.
21 S	1854.—Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed.
22 S	1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged at <b>New Orleans</b> ; 23 Riflemen killed, 3 off. and 59 R. wounded (total loss over 1-5th of their number).
23 M	1871.—Busbies taken in wear by 2nd Bn.
24 T <sub>U</sub>	1877.—4th Bn. 2nd party ordered to start on Jowaki Expedition.
25 W	<b>Christmas Day.</b> 1802.— <b>The Rifle Corps</b> ordered to be numbered the " <b>Ninety-Fifth.</b> " 1808.—Retreat of Corunna commenced; 1st Bn. on rear guard with Sir John Moore; 2nd Bn. on rear guard with General Craufurd. 1818.—3rd Bn. disbanded. 1857.—3rd Bn. engaged at PUTARAH.
26 T <sub>H</sub>	<i>Bank Holiday.</i> 1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at CASTRO PIPA. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at CHURDAH; captured 5 guns.
27 F	1857.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT MEDJIDIA; 1 R. killed, 6 R. wdd.
28 S	1808.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. sharply engaged at BENAVENTE, 1814.—3rd Bn. engaged at second combat before New Orleans; 1 R. killed, 4 R. wdd.
29 S	1857.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT ETAWAH.
30 M	1877.—4th Bn. arrived at BORI PASS, Jowaki; forced it next day.
31 T <sub>U</sub>	1810.—Assault on <b>Tarifa</b> by French, repulsed; 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged; 11 Riflemen killed, 1 Rifleman wounded. 1846.—1st Bn. engaged in skirmish on the Kei river. 1858.—2nd Bn. in skirmish on the Raptee.

## ROLL OF PAST RIFLEMEN ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

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Field-Marshal *H.R.H.* Albert Edward, *Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall*, *K.G.*, *K.T.*, *K.P.*, *G.C.B.*, *G.C.S.I.*, *G.C.M.G.*, *G.C.I.E.*

General *Sir* John Ross, *G.C.B.*

Lieut.-General H. R. L. Newdigate, *C.B.*

Lieut.-General Godfrey Clerk, *C.B.*

Major-General J. P. Carr Glyn, Commanding Eastern District, Colchester.

Major-General C. W. Robinson, *C.B.*, Lieut.-Governor, Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

Colonel A. A. A. Kinloch (*Brigadier-General, India*), Commanding, Peshawar.

Colonel L. V. Swaine, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, Military Attaché, Berlin.

Colonel R. B. Lane, Assistant Military Secretary, Headquarters.

Colonel N. G. Lyttelton, Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters.

Colonel A. C. F. FitzGeorge, Private Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.

Colonel H. S. Brownrigg, Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut.

Lieut.-Colonel A. H. S. Montgomery, Commanding Provisional Battalion, Shorncliffe.

Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Fergusson, Professor of Tactics, Military Administration, and Law, Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Major R. Rankin, Garrison Adjutant and Quartermaster, Gibraltar.

# ROLL OF OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

1895.

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## COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

General *H.R.H.* Arthur W. P. A., *Duke of Connaught and  
Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,  
G.C.I.E., K.C.B., A.D.C.*

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## COLONELS COMMANDANT.

### 1ST BATTALION.

General *Lord* A. G. Russell, *C.B.*

### 2ND BATTALION.

Lieut.-General (*Hon. Gen.*) F. R. Elrington, *C.B.*

## 1ST BATTALION (HONG KONG).

*Commanding.**Lieut.-Colonel C. H. St. Paul**2nd-in-Command.**Major Hon. E. Noel**Company Commanders (8).*

<i>Major</i> A. R. Pemberton	<i>Captain</i> J. M. S. Steuart
<i>Captain Hon.</i> F. M. St. Aubyn	„ W. G. Bentinck
„ W. V. Eccles	„ C. E. Radclyffe
„ A. D. Stewart	„ *

*Lieutenants.*

C. R. Staveley	J. E. Gough
F. G. Talbot	G. Paley
C. W. C. Knox	<i>Lord</i> C. A. Conyngham
L. T. Saunderson	J. H. Thresher
S. C. Long	

*Second Lieutenants.*

A. D. Boden	W. R. Wingfield Digby
C. V. N. Percival	G. N. Salmon
G. L. Lysley	E. D. Le P. Power

*Adjutant.**R. Alexander, Lieut.**Quartermaster.**L. Hoey, Hon. Lieut.*

\* Not yet posted.

2ND BATTALION (DUBLIN).

*Commanding.*

*Lieut.-Colonel F. Howard*

*2nd-in-Command.*

*Major W. Verner*

*Company Commanders (8).*

<i>Major</i> G. Cockburn	<i>Captain</i> R. J. Strachey*
„ G. F. Leslie	„ H. A. N. Fyers
<i>Captain</i> Hon. W. Coke	„ T. B. Ramsay
„ A. Fuller-Acland-Hood	„ H. H. Wilson†

*Lieutenants.*

A. S. E. Annesley	R. B. Stephens
S. Mills	H. D. Ross
A. V. J. Cowell	G. L. Paget

*Second Lieutenants.*

D. J. Propert	C. H. G. M. Clarke
R. G. T. Bright	R. W. Gillespie
J. D. Heriot-Maitland	

*Adjutant.*

G. H. Thesiger, *Lieut.*

*Quartermaster.*

F. Stone, *Hon. Lieut.*

---

\* Student at Staff College, Camberley, Surrey.

† Attached, Intelligence Division, Head Quarters.



## 3RD BATTALION (RAWAL PINDI).

*Commanding.**Lieut.-Colonel Hon. M. Curzon.**2nd-in-Command.**Major C. H. B. Norcott.**Company Commanders (8).*

<i>Major</i> F. S. W. Raikes	<i>Captain</i> Hon. H. Yarde-Buller
<i>Captain</i> Hon. C. C. Winn	„ W. N. Congreve
„ V. A. Couper	„ Hon. W. D. Cairns
„ H. C. Petre	„ F. A. Irby

*Lieutenants.*

R. G. T. Baker-Carr	G. H. Morris
R. Tryon	B. A. T. Kerr-Pearse
G. B. Gosling	Hon. V. R. Bootle-Wilbraham
H. F. Darell	Hon. C. F. H. Napier

*Second Lieutenants.*

E. G. Campbell	S. H. Rickman
A. M. King	M. G. E. Bell
R. C. MacLachlan	G. M. A. Ellis
<i>Sir</i> E. I. B. Grogan, <i>Bart.</i>	E. W. Bell

*Adjutant.**Hon. C. E. Walsh, Captain.**Quartermaster.**John Adkins, Hon. Lieut.*

## 4TH BATTALION (ALDERSHOT).

*Commanding.**Lieut.-Colonel* L. R. Stopford Sackville*2nd-in-Command.**Major* W. R. Kenyon-Slaney*Company Commanders (8).*

<i>Major</i> R. J. Maude	<i>Captain</i> Hon. C. G. Fortescue
„ C. T. E. Metcalfe	„ A. V. Jenner, <i>D.S.O.</i>
<i>Captain</i> L. L. Nicol	„ M. W. De la P. Beresford
„ Hon. E. R. Bateman-	„ E. A. F. Dawson
Hanbury	

*Lieutenants.*

D. E. B. Patton-Bethune	W. H. W. Steward
P. L. Kington Blair Oliphant	Hon. A. W. de B. S. Foljambe
H. E. Vernon	E. Lascelles
J. H. D. Savile	G. M. N. Harman

*Second Lieutenants.*

P. G. A. Cox	A. Goring
A. C. H. Kennard.	

*Adjutant.*H. G. Majendie, *Captain.**Quartermaster.*H. Hone, *Hon. Captain.*

DEPOT (GOSPORT), *temporary.*

*Majors.*

E. B. Crake (2nd Battn.)  
F. S. Thornton (4th Battn.)

*Captains.*

F. E. Lawrence (1st Battn.)  
\* (3rd Battn.)

*Lieutenants.*

H. M. Biddulph (1st Battn.)  
G. P. Tharp (4th Battn.)  
S. F. Saunderson (2nd Battn.)  
*Hon.* C. H. C. Henniker-Major (3rd Battn.)

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\* Not yet posted.

## EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED.

## (1.) GENERAL AND PERSONAL STAFF.

Name.	Employment.	Address.
Major A. E. W. Colville	D.A.A. Genl. for Instruction	Curragh.
Major J. Sherston, <i>D.S.O.</i>	D.A.A. Genl. for Instruction	Bengal.
Capt. <i>Viscount</i> Hardinge	Dist. Ins. Musketry, North - Western District	Chester.
Capt. C. à Court	D.A.A. Genl., Intel- ligence Division, Head Quarters.	18, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.
Capt. A. E. Jenkins	A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. J. P. Carr Glyn	Colchester.
Capt. J. S. Cowans	Brigade Major, 2nd Infantry Brigade	Aldershot.
Capt. <i>Lord</i> Bingham	A.D.C. to General <i>H.R.H. the Duke</i> <i>of Connaught</i>	Aldershot.
Capt. W. E. Lascelles	Instructor, Royal Military College	Sandhurst.
Capt. A. H. W. Lowndes	A.D.C. to <i>Sir</i> A. E. Havelock	Ceylon.
Capt. H. H. Wilson	Attached Intelli- gence Division, Head Quarters	18, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

## (2.) ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

Lieut. L. F. Green- Wilkinson	Egyptian Army	Cairo.
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## (3.) ADJUTANTS OF MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

Name.	Corps.	Address.
Major J. F. Wegg-Prosser	21st Middlesex R. Volunteers	87, Comeragh Road, West Kensington, W.
Major C. A. Lamb	20th Middlesex (Artists') R. Vol.	Duke's Road, Euston Road, W.C.
Capt. H. F. M. Wilson	Q.O.R. Tower Hamlets Militia	Victoria Park Sq.
Capt. <i>Hon.</i> A. C. E. Somerset	K.O.R. Tower Hamlets Militia	19, Lowndes Street, W.
Capt. T. H. Des V. Wilkinson, <i>D.S.O.</i>	19th Middlesex R. Volunteers	Chenies Street, Bedford Square, W.
Capt. H. P. King-Salter	24th Middlesex R. Volunteers	2, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
Capt. W. F. Parker	3rd Volunteer Bn. Durham Light Infantry	Sunderland
Capt. W. G. Pigott	3rd Volunteer Bn. Essex Regiment	Fairfield, Woodford Wells.
Capt. C. F. Pinney	2nd Tower Hamlets, R. Volunteers	66, Tredegar Road, Bow.

## (4.) QUARTERMASTERS OF MILITIA.

Name.	Corps.	Address.
C. Clark, <i>Hon. Lieut.</i>	Westmeath Militia	Mullingar.
W. Wadham, <i>Hon. Lieut.</i>	Q.O.R. Tower Hamlets Militia	Victoria Park Sq.
E. Teed, <i>Hon. Lieut.</i>	K.O.R. Tower Hamlets Militia	Dalston.

## (5.) AWAITING POSTING.

Captain A. G. Ferguson.  
Lieut. L. R. S. Arthur.

# ROLL OF PAST OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE SHOWING WAR SERVICES.

## CORRECTIONS FOR 1896.

With a view to the issue of a corrected List in 1896 it is requested that all past Riflemen who may wish to have their names added to the accompanying List, or any corrections made in the same, will be good enough to send full particulars to the Editor before October 31st.

### War Services.

[1] <i>Hon.</i> J. Abercromby, 62, Palmerston Place, Edinboro', N.B.	
Capt. F. E. S. Adair, Naval and Military Club	
Col. B. F. Alexander, Swifts, Cranbrook, Kent	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , wounded (medal and clasp).
Alfred Ames, Esq., Junior United Service Club, W.	
[5] Frederick Ames, Esq., Hawford Lodge, Worcester	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Arthur Anderson, <i>C.B.</i> , <i>M.D.</i> , Inspector-General of Hospitals, Sunny-brae, Pitlochry, N.B.	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balacava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, <i>Leg. of Honour</i> and Turkish medal). <i>China War</i> , 1860 (medal and clasp).
B. F. Astley, Esq., Chequer's Court, Tring	
Col. F. H. Atherley, Landguard Manor, Shanklin, Isle of Wight	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Capt. G. L. Austin, The Precincts, Canterbury	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
[10] Lt.-Col. V. S. Bagot, 26, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	
Robert Henry Baird, Esq., Lausanne	
Major Walter Francis Balfour, Fernie Castle, Collessie, Fife, N.B.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).
<i>Viscount</i> Baring, 4, Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, and Stratton Park, Hants	

Brigade-Surg. Tobias Barnwell, Pontefract  
[15] *Viscount* Barrington, Beckett, Shriven-  
ham

Lt.-Col. Lionel H. Bathurst, Naval and  
Military Club, W.

*Lord* Bennet, 104B, Mount Street, W.

Maj.-Gen. *Sir* E. Blackett, *Bart.*, Corbridge,  
Northumberland

Major C. F. Blackett, 49, Nerothal, Wies-  
baden

[20] Lt.-Gen. *Sir* Seymour Blane, *Bart.*,  
34, Duke Street, S.W.

Col. H. B. H. Blundell, *C.B.*, 10, Stratton  
Street, W.

H. L. Blundell, Esq., Sports' Club

Lt.-Col. A. Borthwick, Chief Constable,  
Midlothian, Edinburgh, N.B.

Surg.-Gen. Robert Bowen, Banwell Abbey,  
Somerset

[25] Col. Gerald E. Boyle, 48, Queen's Gate  
Terrace, S.W.

Gen. W. H. Bradford, United Service Club

Surg.-Major-Gen. A. F. Bradshaw, *C.B.*,  
Simla

Col. Thomas Harvey Bramston, Travellers'  
Club, Pall Mall, W.

Col. H. S. Brownrigg, Assistant Adjutant  
General, Meerut

[30] Lt.-Col. H. B. Buchanan, Arthurs', St.  
James Street, W.

Maj.-Gen. E. M. Buller, Brocton Lodge,  
Stafford

#### War Services.

*Egyptian Expedition*, 1882  
(medal and clasp and  
bronze star).

*Crimea*, Alma, Balaclava,  
Inkerman, Sebastopol,  
Assault on Redan, 18th  
June; wounded, left leg  
amputated (medal and  
4 clasps, Knt. of Leg. of  
Honour, and Turkish  
Medal).

*Indian Mutiny* (medal).

*Crimea*, Inkerman, Sebas-  
topol; wounded (medal  
and 2 clasps, Turkish  
and Sardinian medals  
and Medjidie). *Indian  
Mutiny* (medal and  
clasp).

*Nile Expedition*, 1885 (medal  
and clasp, bronze star).

*Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal).  
*Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman,  
Sebastopol (medal and 3  
clasps, Knt. of Leg. of  
Honour and Turkish  
medal). Shipwrecked in  
H.M.S. Birkenhead, 26th  
February, 1852.

*Crimea*, Alma (medal and  
clasp and Turkish medal).  
*Indian Mutiny* (medal and  
clasp). *Afghan War*, 1879  
(medal and clasp). *Zhob  
Valley*, 1884. *Hazara Ex-  
pedition*, 1891 (medal and  
clasp and *C.B.*).

*Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal  
and clasp). *Crimea*, Alma,  
Balaclava, Inkerman, Se-  
bastopol (medal and 4  
clasps, Turkish medal,  
and Knight of Legion of  
Honour).

*Jowaki Expedition* (medal  
and clasp). *Afghan War*,  
1878-9 (medal).

*Kaffir Wars* of 1846-7, and  
1852-3 (medal).

War Services.

- Col. C. T. Bunbury, Cotswold House, Christchurch road, Winchester
- Major E. A. P. Burnell, Winkburn Hall, Southwell
- Capt. *Hon.* Willoughby Burrell, 12, Princes Gardens, S.W.
- [35] Major H. Pelham Burn, Nosely Hall, Leicester
- Capt. Arthur C. Campbell, Naval and Military Club
- Lt.-Col. *Hon.* H. W. Campbell, 44, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.
- W. Sidney Campbell, Esq., 125, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
- Col. L. F. B. Cary, Clovelly, Upper Norwood
- [40] George Caulfeild, Esq., Copsewood, Limerick
- F. W. M. Chalmers, Esq., Farrance, Bickley, Kent
- Lt.-Col. E. Chamberlin, 60, Jermyn Street, W.
- Gen. *Lord* Chelmsford, *G.C.B.*, United Service Club
- Capt. H. C. Cholmondeley, Keyham Hall, Leicester
- [45] *Lord* Clanmorris, Creg Clare, Ardahan, Co. Galway
- Lt.-Gen. Godfrey Clerk, *C.B.*, United Service Club
- Col. J. Clerk, *C.S.I.*, Carlyle Mansions, Cheyne Walk, S.W.
- Capt. A. W. Clifton, Warton Hall, Lytham, Lancashire
- Brigade-Surgeon William Hill Climo, *M.D.*, Bengal
- [50] Col. *Lord* Edward Pelham Clinton, 81, Eccleston Square, S.W.
- Burma*, 1886-7 (medal and clasp).
- Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Leg. of Honour, Medjidie and Turkish medal).
- Crimea* (in Royal Navy), bombardment of Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
- N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
- Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
- Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Medjidie, Sardinian, and Turkish medal). *Abyssinia* (medal). *Kaffir and Zulu Wars*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
- Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
- Indian Mutiny* (medal and 2 clasps). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
- Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal).



## War Services.

Lt.-Gen. E. H. Clive, 25, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.

*Earl of Clonmell*, Bishop's Court, Straffan, Co. Kildare

*Hon. Arthur Cole*, Eccles Hall, Attlebro'

Col. *Hon. W. J. Colville, C.B.*, 47, Chester Square, S.W.

[55] *Marquis of Conyngham*, Slane Castle, Co. Meath

*Hon. J. Constable-Maxwell-Scott*, Abbotsford, Melrose, N.B.

Lt.-Col. *Sir Anthony Cope, Bart.*, Bramshill, Hartfordbridge, Hampshire

D. S. A. Cosby, Esq., Stradbally Hall, Queen's County

Capt. John Byron Blenkinsopp Coulson

[60] Col. Cragg, Wrotham Place, Wrotham, Kent

R. E. Crompton, Esq., 23, Porchester Gardens, Bayswater

Capt. *Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe*, St. James's Club, Piccadilly

Major *Sir William Cuninghame, Bart., V.C.*, Kirkbride, Maybole, N.B.

Col. G. A. Curzon, Woodhill Send, Surrey

[65] Col. C. B. Dashwood, Army and Navy Club

Major-General W. H. Deedes, *D.S.O.*, Army and Navy Club

Gen. *Sir Martin Dillon, K.C.B., C.S.I.*, United Service Club

*Viscount Dillon*, Ditchley, Charlbury, Oxfordshire

Capt. William Dixon, Bangalore

*N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

*Crimea*, Alma, Sebastopol (medal and 2 clasps, *Knt. of Leg. of Honour*, *Sardinian* and *Turkish* medals, and *Medjidie*).

*Ashantee* (medal and clasp)

*Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp), *Turkish medal*  
*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp), *Turkish medal*  
*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).

*Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

*Crimea*, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, capture of *Rifle Pits* (*V.C.*, medal and 4 clasps, *Medjidie*, *Turkish* medal).

*Indian Mutiny*, *Camel Corps*, 1857-8 (medal and 2 clasps).

*Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

*Burma*, 1886-8, severely wounded (medal and clasp and *D.S.O.*).

*Punjab*, 1848-49 (medal). *N. W. Frontier*, 1851 (medal and clasp). *Indian Mutiny*, severely wounded (medal and clasp). *China War*, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). *Abyssinia* (medal and *C.B.*).

*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Red River Expedition*, *Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps).

## War Services.

- [70] Capt. E. Palmer Douglas, Cavers, Hawick, N.B.
- Capt. Alfred Manners Drummond, 54, Fitz-John's Avenue, Hampstead
- Capt. Algernon H. Drummond, Maltman's Green, Gerard's Cross, Bucks
- Capt. Cecil G. A. Drummond, Copthorne, Fawley, Southampton
- W. Percy Drummond, Esq., Sherborne House, Warwick
- [75] Hugh H. W. Drummond, Esq., 20, Draycott Place, S.W.
- Col. H. C. G. Dugdale, Deane House, Winchester
- Lord Dunalley, Kilboy, Nenagh, Tipperary
- E. W. Dunn, Esq., Inglewood, Hungerford
- H. Dutton, Esq., Hinton House, Alresford
- [80] C. W. Earle, Esq., Woodlands, Cobham, Surrey, and 4, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.
- Capt. W. H. Eccles, Army and Navy Club
- Lt.-Col. Hon. C. E. Edwardes, 3, Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.
- Lt.-Col. Alfred Egerton, 30, James Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.
- Major G. M. L. Egerton, The Mount, York
- [85] Lt.-Col. R. Egerton, 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.
- Gen. F. R. Elrington, C.B., Vernon Hill, Bishop's Waltham
- Earl of Enniskillen, Florence Court, Enniskillen
- Earl of Euston, 4, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
- John Bowle Evans, Esq., 20, Lansdowne Place, Cheltenham
- Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal).*
- Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Ashantee (medal and clasp).*
- Ashantee (medal and clasp).*
- Kaffir War, 1851-2 (medal). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).*
- Crimea, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept., wounded (medal & clasp and Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).*
- Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).*
- N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).*
- Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).*

## War Services.

- [90] Col. H. Eyre, *C.B.*, Bampton Manor, Lincoln
- Major Harry James Fergusson, Doonholm, Ayr, N.B.
- Lt.-Col. John Adam Fergusson, Royal Military College, Sandhurst
- Major FitzHerbert, Somersal Herbert, Derby
- Col. A. C. F. FitzGeorge, 6, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.
- [95] *Sir* Maurice FitzGerald, *Bart.*, 75, South Audley Street, W.
- Surg.-Gen. J. D. Scott Fogo
- Lt.-Col. H. F. G. Forbes, 33, Rue Tour Notre Dame, Boulogne
- Capt. R. Ford, Naval and Military Club, W.
- Capt. Edmund Fortescue, Inspector-General of Police, Trinidad
- [100] Major *Sir* Bartle C. A. Frere, *Bart.*, *D.S.O.*, Wressil Lodge, Wimbledon
- Lt.-Col. E. J. Fryer, 22, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.
- Lt.-Gen. *Sir* W. A. Fyers, *K.C.B.*, 19, Onslow Gardens, S.W.
- Viscount Glentworth, Newbridge Lodge, Celbridge
- Maj.-Gen. J. P. Carr Glyn, Commanding Eastern District, Colchester
- [105] Gen. *Sir* Julius Glyn, *K.C.B.*, Sherborne, Dorset
- Capt. *Hon.* Sidney Carr Glyn, 27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
- Major Bloomfield Gough, 9th Lancers, Aldershot
- Crimea*, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept., wounded (medal and clasp, & Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny*, with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps).
- Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
- Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal). *Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
- Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
- Zulu War*, 1879 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and clasp, *D.S.O.*)
- Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Sikkim Expedition*, 1861. *South Africa*, 1879.
- Afghanistan*, 1841-2. *Crimea*, Alma, Sebastopol, assault on Redan, 8th Sept. (medal and 2 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
- Boer War*, 1848. *Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp, *C.B.*).
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).
- Afghan War*, 1878-80 (medal and 3 clasps, bronze star).

## War Services.

- Sir* R. H. Graham, *Bart.*, Norton Conyers, Ripon, Yorkshire  
 Lt.-Col. Wilmot Grant, Army and Navy Club  
 [110] Col. A. Green, Royal Hospital, Chelsea
- Hon.* Algernon Grosvenor, 35, Park Street, S.W.  
 Montague John Guest, Esq., 3, Savile Row, W.
- Rt. Hon.* Lord George Hamilton, *M.P.*, Carlton Club  
 W. O. Hammond, Esq., St. Albans Court, Wingham, Canterbury  
 [115] Lt.-Col. W. W. Hammond, Army and Navy Club
- Col. H. Hardinge, Old Basing, Basingstoke, Hants
- Lt.-Col. Harington, Egyptian Police, Cairo  
 Col. Harington-Stuart, Torrance, East Kilbride, N.B.  
 Lt.-Col. E. C. Hartopp, Copswood, Walton-on-the-Hill, Epsom  
 [120] Lt.-Col. H. Harvey, Upton Lodge, Slough
- Sir* William P. Heathcote, *Bart.*, St. George's Club, W.
- A. C. Heber-Percy, Esq., Hodnet Hall, Hodnet, Shropshire  
 Lt.-Col. R. J. Heber-Percy, Hodnet Hall, Hodnet, Shropshire  
 C. F. Henshaw, Esq., 90, St. George's Square, S.W.  
 [125] *Sir* Thomas Hesketh, *Bart.*, Easton Neston, Towcester  
 Thomas B. T. Hildyard, Esq., Flintham Hall, Newark  
 Capt. Arthur B. G. S. Hill, Wilford, Bray, Co. Dublin
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish Medal).
- Indian Mutiny*, severely wounded, left arm amputated (medal and clasp).  
*Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
- Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).  
*Burma*, 1886-8 (2 clasps).  
*Kafir Wars*, 1846-7 and 1852-3 (medal). *Boer War*, 1848. *Crimea*, *Alma*, *Inkerman*, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).  
*Ashantee* (medal and clasp).  
*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
- Crimea*, *Alma*, *Inkerman*, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal, and medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
- Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1888-9 (clasp).
- Indian Mutiny*, with Camel Corps (medal and clasp).

	War Services.
Col. G. A. Hillyard, Crockerhill House, Chichester	<i>N.W. Frontier</i> , 1864 (medal and clasp). <i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (clasp).
Major <i>Hon.</i> C. D. Home, Woodcroft, St. Boswell's	
[130] <i>Hon.</i> A. Hood, Upham, Hants.	
Capt. J. J. Hope-Johnstone, Raehills, Dumfriesshire, N.B.	
Major A. R. Hopwood, Dombreeze, Knowsley, Prescott	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Capt. G. S. P. Hornby, Sandley House, near Gillingham, Dorset	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Lt.-Col. F. C. Howard, Acomb Hall, York	
[135] Lt.-Col. C. F. Hulse, Goldwell, Newbury, Berks	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-79 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1888-89 (medal and clasp).
Lt.-Col. C. W. Hume, 13, Eaton Place, Brighton	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Capt. <i>Sir</i> Charles Hunter, <i>Bart.</i> , Mortimer Hill, Berks	
Surgeon-Major G. A. Hutton, Milverton Hill Villas, Leamington	
Thomas Inglis, Esq., 6, Queen's Gate, W.	<i>Crimea</i> , <i>Alma</i> , <i>Inkerman</i> , <i>Sebastopol</i> (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal).
[140] William Johnston, Esq., Castle Lyons House, Fermoy	
<i>Lord</i> Keane, Castleton House, Churchtown, Co. Wexford	
Major F. Kingscote, Furbo, Co. Galway	<i>Crimea</i> , <i>Sebastopol</i> , <i>Assault on Redan</i> , 8th Sept., wounded, right arm amputated (medal and clasp, <i>Medjidie</i> , and Turkish medal).
Nigel F. Kingscote, Esq., 34, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	
Brig.-General A. A. Kinloch, Peshawar, India	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps) (with 60th F.).
[145] General John A. V. Kirkland, Fordel, Glenfarg, N.B.	
Capt. W. Knight, Bilting, Wye, Kent	
Major John S. Knox, <i>V.C.</i> , 6, Oriel Terrace, Cheltenham	<i>Crimea</i> , <i>Alma</i> , <i>Balaclava</i> , <i>Inkerman</i> , <i>Sebastopol</i> , <i>Assault on Redan</i> , 18th June, left arm amputated ( <i>V.C.</i> , medal & 4 clasps, Turkish medal and Leg. of Honour).
Col. R. B. Lane, Assist. Mil. Sec., Horse Guards, War Office	<i>Zulu War</i> , 1879 (medal and clasp). <i>Egyptian Expedition</i> , 1882 (medal and clasp, bronze star, 4th Class <i>Osmanieh</i> ).
Capt. J. T. Lane-Fox, Hope Hall, Tadcaster	

## War Services.

- [150] Lt.-Col. H. A. Lascelles, Travellers' Club, S.W.  
Col. W. R. Lascelles, Norley, Frodsham
- Major *Hon.* Edward Lawless, Bryanstown, Maynooth, Co. Kildare  
Major *Hon.* Denis Lawless, Lyons, Hazle-hatch, Co. Kildare  
Capt. *Hon.* Charles Legge, Longstone Lodge, Bakewell
- [155] *Hon.* and *Rev.* George Legge, Woodsome Lodge, Weybridge
- Deputy Surgeon-General John R. M. Lewis, Markham Lodge, Kingston  
*Sir* W. Lethbridge, *Bart.*, Sandhill Park, Taunton  
*Earl of* Limerick, *K.P.*, Tewin Water, Welwyn  
Lt.-Col. H. Gore Lindsay, Glasnevin House, Dublin
- [160] Lt.-Col. Walter J. Lindsay, Elmthorpe, Cowley, Oxon  
Lt.-Col. H. Lloyd-Anstruther, Hintlesham Hall, Suffolk  
Lt.-Col. G. H. Lloyd-Verney, 14, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.  
*Earl of* Lucan, 32, Portland Place, W.
- Capt. H. C. F. Luttrell, *M.P.*, Dunster Castle, Dunster, Somerset
- [165] Capt. A. F. Luttrell, Court House, East Quantoxhead, Somerset
- Col. *Hon.* N. G. Lyttelton, Assist. Adjt.-General, Horse Guards, War Office
- Major T. A. Maberley, Mytton, Cuckfield
- Sir* Hugh Guion Macdonell, *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*, British Minister, Lisbon  
Capt. K. J. Mackenzie, Conan House, Ross-shire
- Indian Mutiny*, with Naval Brigade (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *China*, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp). *Soudan Expedition* (medal and clasp, bronze star).
- N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
- Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal & 4 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Boer War*, 1848.
- Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
- Indian Mutiny* (medal). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, bronze star).
- Crimea*, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, Legion of Honour, and Medjidie).
- Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Osmanieh and bronze star). *Ashantee* (medal). *Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal).
- Burma*, 1888-89 (medal and clasp).

## War Services.

[170] Major-Gen. Henry J. Maclean, Halesend, Cradley, Malvern	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal).
A. F. Macmillan-Scott, Esq., Pinnacle Hill, Kelso, N.B.	
Surgeon Lt.-Col. A. A. Macrobin, Bengal	<i>Franco-German War, 1870-1</i> (German war medal). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Capt. Lord E. W. J. Manners, Naval and Military Club	
Lt.-Col. J. B. Mansel, Smedmore, Corfe Castle	<i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War,</i> 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, bronze star).
[175] Capt. F. Markham, Morland, Penrith	
Capt. James Markland, Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight	
Hon. H. Marsham, Junior Carlton Club	
Capt. Sir J. R. D. McGrigor, <i>Bart.</i> , 29, Sloane Gardens, S.W.	
Lord Medway, 2 Cadogan Square, S.W.	
[180] Lt.-Col. R. F. Meysey-Thompson, Nunthorpe Court, York	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). (Medal for Saving Life.)
H. N. Middleton, Esq., The Bank, Newcastle- on-Tyne	
Lt.-Gen. Hon. R. Monck, 84, Chester Square, W.	<i>Kaffir War, 1852-3</i> (medal).
Lt.-Col. Arthur Montgomery, Commanding Provisional Battn., Shorncliffe	
Lt.-Col. H. M. Moorsom, Penwortham, Preston, Lancs.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
[185] J. E. K. Morley, Esq., 10, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square	
Capt. Hon. F. C. Morgan, <i>M.P.</i> , Ruperra Castle, Newport, Monmouth	<i>Crimea, Alina, Balaclava,</i> <i>Inkerman, Sebastopol</i> (medal and 4 clasps and Turkish medal).
Lord Muncaster, 5, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.; and Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass, Cumberland	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol</i> (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).
Sir Thomas Munro, <i>Bart.</i> , Lindertis, Kirrie- muir, Forfarshire	
C. T. Murdoch, Esq., 76, Eccleston Square	
[190] Major C. E. Musgrave, 25, Queen's Gate Gardens, W.	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol</i> (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).
Lt.-Gen. Sir E. Newdigate - Newdegate, K.C.B., Orbury, Nuneaton	<i>Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,</i> <i>Sebastopol</i> (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). <i>Zulu</i> <i>War, 1879</i> (medal and clasp, C.B.).

Lt.-Gen. H. R. L. Newdigate, *C.B.*,  
Aylsham, Norfolk

War Services.

*Crimea*, Alma (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).  
*Indian Mutiny*, with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp, *C.B.*).

Major-Gen. C. R. H. Nicholl, The Grange,  
Whitchurch, near Ross, Herefordshire

*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Capt. A. G. Nixon, Bayhorne, Horley, Surrey  
[195] *Hon.* Lucius O'Brien, Dromoland

Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare  
*Sir* A. Palmer, *Bart.*, Wanlip Hall, Leicester  
*Hon.* Cecil T. Parker, 89, Elizabeth Street,  
S.W.; and Eccleston, Chester

Lt.-Col. T. R. Parr, 10, Sumner Terrace,  
Onslow Square, S.W.

*Sir* A. P. Paston-Cooper, *Bart.*, Gadebridge,  
Hemel Hempstead

*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).

[200] *Sir* Ralph Payne-Gallwey, *Bart.*,  
Thirkbey Park, Thirsk

Capt. T. Peacocke, Efford Park, Lymington  
C. L. M. Pearson, Esq., Deputy Chief Con-  
stable, Watford, Hertfordshire

*Hon.* Alan J. Pennington, Ragdale Hall,  
Leicester

*Crimea*, Sebastopol (in R.N.) (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).

Major-Gen. Lewis Percival, Junior United  
Service Club, Charles Street, W.

*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).

[205] *Hon.* W. A. W. Ponsonby, Brooks's  
Club, St. James's

Lt.-Col. C. R. Prideaux-Brune, Prideaux  
Place, Padstow, Cornwall

*Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Major R. Rankin, Garrison Adjutant,  
Gibraltar

*Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Surgeon-Major Gen. J. B. C. Reade, *C.B.*

*Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assaults on Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept. (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal & clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-80 (medal).

Lord Ribblesdale, 18, Manchester Square,  
W.

[210] Major J. S. Richer, 30, Crofton Road,  
Camberwell, S.E.

*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp)

Lt.-Col. A. D. Rickman, Kingston Lisle,  
Wantage, Berks

*N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).



## War Services.

Major-Gen. C. W. Robinson, *C.B.*, Lt.-Gov.,  
Royal Hospital, Chelsea

*Indian Mutiny* (medal).  
*Ashantee* (medal and  
clasp). *Zulu War* (medal  
and clasp).

*Earl of Roden*, Tullymore Park, Bryansford,  
Co. Down

*Crimea*, Alma, Balaclava,  
Inkerman, Sebastopol  
(medal and 4 clasps, Tur-  
kish medal, Knight of  
Legion of Honour, and  
Medjidie).

Capt. H. L. Rokeby, Arthingworth Manor,  
Northampton

*Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and  
clasp).

[215] Gen. *Sir John Ross*, *G.C.B.*, Stone  
House, Hayton, Carlisle

*Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman,  
Sebastopol (medal and 3  
clasps, Medjidie, and  
Turkish medal). *Indian  
Mutiny*, commanded  
Camel Corps (medal and  
2 clasps, *C.B.*). *N. IV.  
Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal  
and clasp). *Perak Expe-  
dition* (medal and clasp).  
*Afghan War*, 1878-9  
(medal and 2 clasps,  
bronze star, *K.C.B.*).

Gen. *Lord Alexander Russell*, *C.B.*, Ewhurst  
Park, Basingstoke

*Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal).  
*Crimea*, Sebastopol, As-  
sault on Redan (medal  
and clasp, Sardinian and  
Turkish medals, Medji-  
die).

A. G. Russell, Esq., Ramsdale, Basing-  
stoke

Capt. Leonard G. Russell, Ewhurst Park,  
Basingstoke

*Lord Ruthven*, Barnclinth, Hamilton, N.B.

*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal  
and clasp, Turkish  
medal). *N.W. Frontier*,  
1863-4 (medal and clasp).

[220] *Sir R. N. Rycroft*, *Bart.*, Eastanton,  
Andover

Lt.-Col. H. A. St. John-Mildmay, 32, St.  
George's Road, S.W.

*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal  
and clasp, Turkish medal)  
*N. IV. Frontier*, 1863-4  
(medal).

Capt. W. P. St. John-Mildmay, Wales  
House, Queen's Camel, Bath

*Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal  
and clasp).

Surg.-Gen. J. E. Scott, 30, Burlington Road,  
Dublin

*Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal  
and clasp). *Crimea*, Alma,  
Inkerman, Balaclava,  
Sebastopol (medal and 4  
clasps, Medjidie, and  
Turkish medal).

Alfred Seymour, Esq., 17, Castle Hill  
Avenue, Folkestone

[225] Col. Frederick H. A. Seymour, Army  
and Navy Club

Lt.-Col. Leopold R. Seymour, Brockham  
Park, Betchworth, Surrey

*Earl of Shannon*, Castle Martyr, Co.  
Cork

Major C. D. Sherston, Evercreech, Bath

*Ashantee* (medal and clasp),  
severely wounded.

## War Services.

Capt. Maxwell Sherston, 18th Hussars	<i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, bronze star). <i>Burma</i> (medal and clasp).
[230] Major <i>Hon.</i> Philip Sidney, Ingleby Manor, Middlesbro', Yorkshire	
<i>Sir</i> John Barrington Simeon, <i>Bart.</i> , Swainston, Newport, Isle of Wight	
Col. C. G. Slade, Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, W.	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal).
<i>Rev.</i> Richard Snowden Smith, 13, Norfolk Terrace, Brighton	
Lt.-Col. G. J. Fitzroy Smyth, Guards' Club	
[235] Major-Gen. F. E. Sotheby, Ecton, Northampton	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept. (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>China</i> , 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Col. F. Stephen, <i>C.B.</i> , Avoch House, Ross-shire, N.B.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Major-Gen. A. H. Stephens, <i>C.B.</i> , 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Major-Gen. R. C. Stewart, <i>C.B.</i> , 9, Wilbury Road, West Brighton	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , severely wounded (medal and clasp).
Col. L. V. Swaine, <i>C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i> , Military Attaché, Berlin	<i>Egyptian Expedition</i> , 1882 (medal and clasp, bronze star, Medjidie, <i>C.B.</i> ). <i>Soudan Expedition</i> , 1884-5 (clasp).
[240] Capt. W. G. Swinhoe, 39, Chelverton Road, Putney, S.W.	
E. K. B. Tighe, Esq., Grenadier Guards, Guards' Club	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-7 (medal and clasp).
Lord Torphichen, Calder House, Midlothian	
C. Loftus Tottenham, Esq., Tudenham, Mullingar	
Capt. R. Tryon, The Lodge, Oakham	
[245] Major R. C. Turnor, Villa Dora, Nice	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal).
Lt.-Col. Tufnell-Tyrell, Boreham House, Chelmsford	
Christopher Hatton Turnor, Esq., Stoke Rochford, Grantham	

## War Services.

Capt. H. S. Vandeleur

Lt.-Col. J. O. Vandeleur, Hyde Street,  
Winchester

[250] Capt. P. A. Vans-Agnew, Barnbar-  
roch, Whauphill, N.B.

Robert Vyner, Esq., Fairfield, York

Capt. Henry Spencer Waddington, Caven-  
ham Hall, Soham

Col. Hercules Walker-Mylne, 34, Castle Hill  
Avenue, Folkestone

Lt.-Col. H. Walpole, 27, St. Leonard's  
Terrace, S.W.

[255] Capt. Victor N. Ward, The Cottage,  
Ayot St. Lawrence, Welwyn, Herts

Major-Gen. A. F. Warren, C.B., 12, Calver-  
ley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells

Col. Hon. Fred. Arthur Wellesley

C. E. Wegg-Prosser, Esq., Wellington Club,  
S.W.

Mark U. Weyland, Esq., Wood Eaton, Ox-  
ford

[260] Capt. H. L. Wickham, Wootton Hall,  
Henley-in-Arden

Gen. Sir Richard Wilbraham, K.C.B., Rode  
Hall, Congleton, Cheshire

Lt.-Col. M. B. Wilbraham-Taylor, The  
Bourne Cottage, Farnham

Surg.-Major Julius Wiles, Hitchin, Herts

Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart., V.C., C.B., Chad-  
desden, Derby

[265] Major George S. Windham

Capt. H. V. Wingfield-Stratford, Elm Court,  
Bidborough, Tunbridge Wells

*N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4  
(medal and clasp).

*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal  
and clasp, Medjidie, and  
Turkish medal). *Indian  
Mutiny* (medal).

*Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal  
and clasp).

*Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman,  
Sebastopol (medal and 3  
clasps, Medjidie, and  
Turkish medal). *Indian  
Mutiny* (medal and clasp).  
*Ashantee* (medal and  
clasp, C.B.).

*Syrian Campaign*, 1840-1  
(medal). *Crimea*, Alma,  
Balaclava, Inkerman,  
Sebastopol (medal and 4  
clasps, Knt. of Legion of  
Honour, Medjidie, and  
Turkish medal) (with  
7th Royal Fusiliers).

*Ashantee* (medal and clasp)  
*Burma*, 1886-8 (medal  
and clasp).

*Crimea*, Sebastopol, As-  
saults on Redan, 18th  
June and 8th Sept.  
(medal and clasp, Turkish  
medal). *China War*, 1860  
(medal and 2 clasps).  
*Ashantee* (medal and  
clasp).

*Indian Mutiny* (medal and  
clasp, and V.C.). *China  
War*, 1860 (medal and 2  
clasps).

*Crimea*, Alma, Balaclava,  
Sebastopol (medal and 3  
clasps, and Turkish  
medal). *Indian Mutiny*  
(medal and clasp).

War Services.

Lt.-Col. J. F. N. Winterscale, Hillcliff,  
Buckleigh, Westward Ho!

Col. H. Wood, *C.B.*, 95, Thorpe Road, Nor-  
wich

Capt. E. M. Woodhouse, 4, St. James's  
Place, S.W.

[270] Lord Wynford, 12, Grosvenor Square,  
W.

Surg.-Gen. Adam Graham Young

*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal  
and clasp, and Turkish  
medal). *N.W. Frontier*,  
1864 (medal and clasp).  
*Afghan War*, 1879 (medal)

*Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and  
clasp).

*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal  
and clasp, and Turkish  
medal). *China War*, 1860  
(medal and 2 clasps).

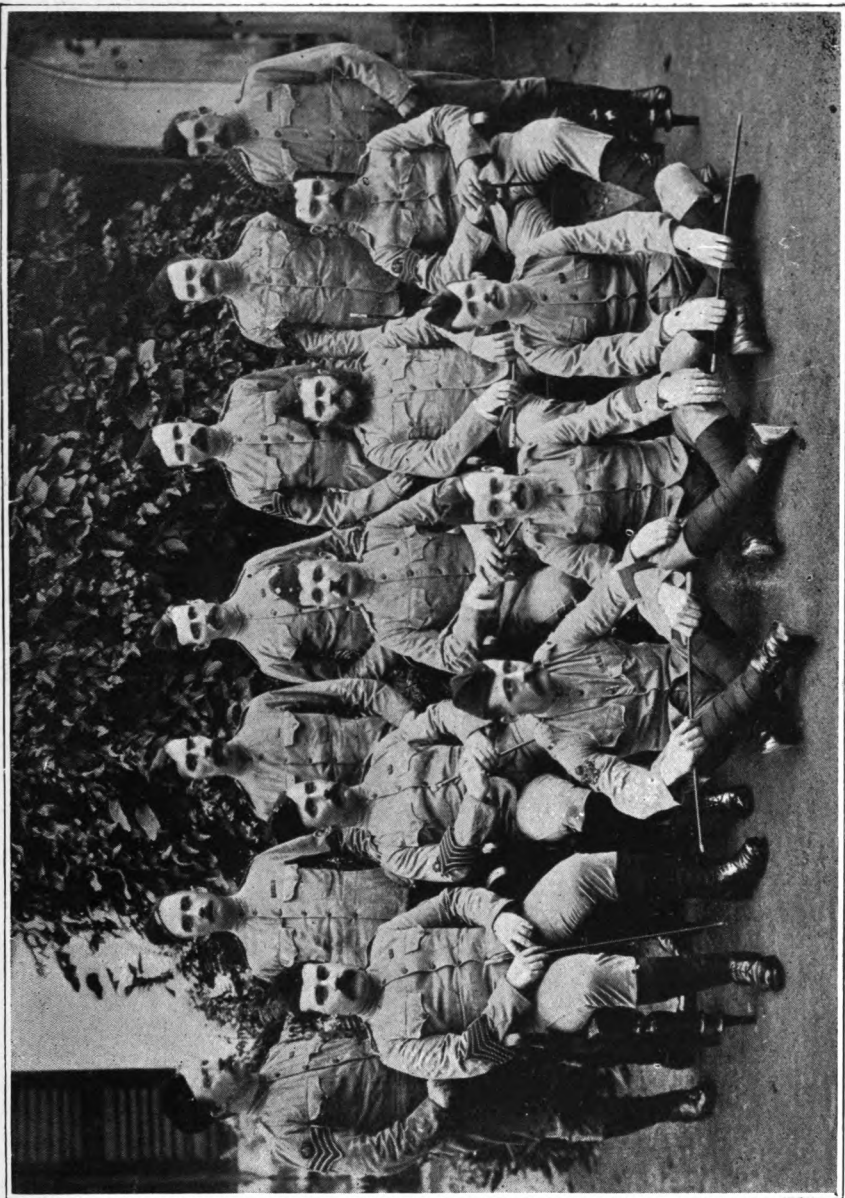
## THE 1ST BATTALION IN BURMA, 1886-1889.\*

THE following has been compiled from the Official Records and from the notes of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers who served in the Burma Campaign, in the hope that it may be of interest to the readers of the CHRONICLE, and also because it would seem desirable to have in writing a detailed account of the war services of Battalions in order that, when a new edition of Sir W. Cope's book is issued, the materials may exist from which the history of the Regiment may be completed to date. As it was impossible to communicate with Officers now in England who served in Upper Burma with the 1st Battalion it is hoped that they will kindly correct any errors and send any incidents of interest to the next CHRONICLE.

The ostensible pretexts for the annexation of Upper Burma were: King Thebaw's summary method of dealing with his relatives and a trade dispute with the Bombay-Burma Trading Company. The real cause, however, was the policy of M. Jules Ferry, whose aim was to found a great Indo-Chinese Empire for France, both as a counterpoise to British possessions in India

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\* A map illustrative of the Operations will be found at the end of the book.



GROUP OF THOSE STILL SERVING IN 1ST BATTALION WHO LANDED WITH IT IN INDIA, IN SEPT., 1880.



and to destroy the present British predominance in the China Seas, and thus to gather to French markets the enormous profits which must surely arise from the opening of China, and especially of her Western Provinces, to European merchants. The position of Upper Burma with its long co-terminous frontier and traditional connection with China and Siam, offered through the Shan States, great facilities for filibustering from Tonquin and marked King Thebaw as at that time the most important factor in French policy. The Treaty with Upper Burma and the establishment of a French Agency with a Consulate at Mandalay showed clearly to the Indian Government that a crisis had come and, on the 14th of November, 1885, the third and last Burmese War may be said to have commenced.

The Expeditionary Force under General Prendergast advanced rapidly to Mandalay, met with little opposition, dethroned the King and, on the 1st January, 1886, Lord Dufferin proclaimed Upper Burma to be "part of Her Majesty's Dominions, to be administered by Officers appointed by the Government of India." So far the Campaign had been merely a military promenade, and for weeks after the arrival of our troops at Mandalay the attitude of the people seemed all that could be desired. This lull after the storm seems to have taken the authorities off their guard; apparently living in a fool's paradise, their inaction seemed to denote that they had inherited an Arcadia, whereas the real business of annexation was only now to commence, and we were to experience in Upper Burma the same opposition which has hitherto proved fatal to French interests in Tonquin. Except at our widely separated posts on the Irrawaddy, there was neither law nor dominant authority in the country, dacoity or gang robbery became rampant, and



the peaceful inhabitants were forced to join in the resistance to British rule.

Such briefly was the situation when, on the 15th August, 1886, the 1st Battalion received, at Belgaum, orders to hold itself in readiness for active service. It was generally supposed that they were indebted for this welcome order to the favourable report of General Sir H. MacPherson who had recently inspected them. On the 16th September, leaving a depôt under Captain Raikes at Belgaum, the Battalion proceeded by road and rail to Madras, and there embarked on the hired Transport *Booldhana*, arriving at Rangoon on 3rd October, 1886.

#### STRENGTH AS UNDER.

Officers, 25 ; Warrant Officers, 2 ; Staff Sergeants, 4 ; Sergeants, 30 ; Corporals, 31 ; Buglers, 14 ; Privates, 676. Total N.C.O.'s and men, 757. This total was subsequently increased by a Draft direct from England, which Lieutenant H. H. Wilson awaited in Madras, and, bringing over, arrived in Minbu on November 12th, 1886.

The draft consisted of

1 Officer (Lieut. Wilson).  
172 Rank and file.

making a complete total of N.C.O.'s and men of 929.

"A"	Compy.	Major Taylor,	Lieut. A.	
		D. Stewart	...	Cr.-Sergt. Norris.
"B"	"	Bt.-Major Sir Bartle Frere,		
		Lieut. Marter,	Lieut.	
		Tighe	...	" Thomas.
"C"	"	Lieut. Radclyffe	...	" Slater.
"D"	"	Lieut. Lowndes,	Lieut.	
		Green-Wilkinson	...	" Smith.

"E"	Compy.	Major Forbes,	Lieut.	
		Wilkinson,	Lieut.	Wood-
		house		... Cr.-Sergt. Morrison.
"F"	„	Capt. Hon. E. Noel,	Lieut.	
		Irby		„ Leslie.
"G"	„	Major Hammond,	Lieut.	
		Rokeby,	Lieut.	Ramsay „ Rednall.
"I"	„	Capt. Burn,	Lieut.	Jenner,
		Lieut. Hon. E. Ward...		„ Harvey.
	In Command	...	Colonel W. H. Deedes.	
	2nd-in-Command	...	Lieut.-Col. L. F. B. Cary.	
	Adjutant	...	Captain C. T. Metcalfe.	
	Qr.-Master	...	Hon. Captain W. Dixon.	
	Sergt.-Major	...	L. Hoey.	

The Battalion left the same night by train for Prome, and embarked the next day on board the *Doowon*, a river steamer, with a flat on each side, commanded by Captain Matthews, who was killed about a month afterwards by the parting of a hawser, which took off both his legs; he had brought down the *Doowon* from Mandalay, and had to run for his life after the declaration of war, picking up the pilots on his way down; his was the last British ship out of Mandalay. On the 7th, Head-quarters "A," "B," "C," "F," "I," Companies disembarked at Magwe, and "E" Company at Minbu, whilst "D" and "G," under Major Hammond, went to Simphyagoun, where the first casualty occurred, Private Gregson dying of heat apoplexy. Major Hammond's detachment marched to Salen-Myo, where they relieved the 8th Kings. During the winter months the Battalion was distributed as follows:—

Head-quarters.	{	"A" Company	{	Major Taylor.
Minbu	{	"C" "	{	Lieutenant Marter.
and	{	"F" "	{	Capt. Hon. E. Noel.
Neighbourhood	{	"E" "	{	Major Forbes.

Taungdwingyi	Lt.-Col. L. F. B. Cary.		
	{ " B " Compy....	Bt. Major Sir Bartle Frere.	
Salen-Myo	{ " I "        "	...Captain H. P. Burn.	
	{ " D "        "	...Lieutenant Lowndes.	
	{ " G "        "	...Major Hammond.	

Although this paper is merely a record of the part played by the 1st Battalion, it is necessary here to remind our readers of the general situation.

General MacPherson died on the Irrawaddy, near Prome, on 26th October, and affairs were deemed so serious by the Indian Government that Lord Roberts transferred his Head-quarters temporarily to Burma, and assumed command of the whole of the troops in that Province. About 21,500 men were employed in Upper Burma, distributed in six Brigades, and a detached Command on the Chindwin river.

<i>Districts.</i>				<i>Brigades.</i>
Bhamo	...	...	...	} 2nd Brigade.
Kasha ...	...	...	...	
Shwebo	...	...	...	} 5th Brigade.
Ye-u ...	...	...	...	
Mandalay	...	...	...	} 1st Brigade.
Sagaing	...	...	...	
Ava ...	...	...	...	
Kyaukse	...	...	...	} 4th Brigade.
Myingyan	...	...	...	
Pagan ...	...	...	...	} 6th Brigade.
Minbu...	...	...	...	
Yemethin	...	...	...	} 3rd Brigade.
Ningyan	...	...	...	
Chindwin	...	...	...	... Chindwin Command.

The Battalion was attached to the 6th Brigade under Brigadier-General Low, with which it was principally employed. The Brigade numbered at this time about 4,150 men ; its Head-quarters were at

Minbu, and it occupied both banks of the Irrawaddy from Thayetmyo to Pokoko, with outposts at Taung-dwingyi and Pin, close to the Pegu Yoma range on the east, and with a series of posts, in proximity to the river, along its western bank. The Minbu District, except near the river, was dominated by a well-known dacoit leader, called Boh Shwe. His Head-quarters were at Taungyin, in the south-west corner of the district, and his influence had been greatly extended by the abandonment of the outposts along the base of the Arakan Hills, on account of their intolerable unhealthiness. Boh Shwe was aided by another dacoit leader named Ottama, a former Hpungyi.

Up to the 20th October the heat was intense; from that date to the 15th November, the weather gradually cooled, with occasional very heavy falls of rain, accompanied by violent storms, which made the country almost impassable. The country to the west of the Irrawaddy, beyond the line of outposts, was one of dense jungle, and the unhealthiness of this district throughout the rains was notorious, for it remains a fever-stricken country till the cold weather has fairly set in; for this reason the Commander-in-Chief had fixed the 15th December as the earliest date for the general advance. However, numerous bands of dacoits infested the country on the banks of the Irrawaddy, and their increasing boldness forced the Brigadier, Major-General Low, to commence operations earlier.

On the 22nd October, Colonel Deedes, with 100 Riflemen and 50 B. I., in native boats, proceeded from Minhla, 5 miles down the Irrawaddy, and marched in two parties on Sedain, which was found unoccupied, and was burnt; both parties had skirmishes with the dacoits, who did not make any stand; the force returned to Minhla the same

day. On the 29th October, Captain Metcalfe, when reconnoitring three or four miles south-east of Sangaing with 40 Riflemen and 20 Madras Lancers, was fired on from the jungle by dacoits, who, after firing a few volleys, disappeared.

On the 4th November, a column, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cary, consisting of two guns R. A., 50 Madras Lancers, 50 Madras Infantry, and 60 Riflemen, left Taungdwingyi to co-operate with another column towards Pyn. A slight skirmish took place at Koniagin, six dacoits being killed; communication with the Pyn column was obtained, but, owing to the heavy rain, extended operations were impossible, and Colonel Cary's column returned to Taungdwingyi. On the 17th November, two columns under Major Salmon (Hyderabad Contingent) and Major Taylor started from Sangaing and Minbu to work south, the former on the west of the hills near the Irrawaddy, the latter along the banks of the river. In a skirmish Major Salmon's column had with dacoits, Private Lepper was severely wounded. The columns met with little opposition, but had several skirmishes with small bands of dacoits, who, however, would not show themselves in the open; arms, carts, ammunition and prisoners were captured. The launch *Echo*, with 12 Blue-jackets, co-operated with Major Taylor; the column returned to Minbu after having been out about a fortnight.

The Battalion left India with a 40lb. kit, which was reduced to 30lbs. in Burma; they were armed with the Martini-Henry, and had the valise equipment of 1872; the valises were left behind in India, and the straps stored directly the work began; except the braces, neither was wanted; and to replace the latter, Sergeant-Major Hoey invented double cross shoulder

straps, which were found most useful in the East Karenni expedition.

The large columns were supplied from the Commissariat with flour, bully beef, &c., whilst the small Mounted Infantry parties carried biscuits and bully beef, but fresh meat could be bought in most districts. Pony and mule transport was used with country carts; these carts were the worst possible kind of transport, only travelling about two miles an hour, and the wheels, made in three pieces of solid wood, constantly coming to pieces.

On the 21st November, Colonel Cary started with 100 Riflemen of B. and I. Companies, two guns, 30 Lancers, and 40 Madras Infantry, from Taung-dwingyi to attack Mgaminaung camp, on a spur of the Yoma Hills, some 10 miles north-east of Taungdwingyi. The next day they came upon the enemy occupying a defile in the hills, which was at once forced, Private Walsh being severely wounded. Two miles further on, through dense jungle, the camp was reached. It was strongly stockaded, but on a few shells being fired the enemy fled.

During this time "D" and "G" Companies, under Major Hammond and Lieutenant Lowndes, had not been idle; on the 6th November, they marched to Ponglin, where a fight was expected, but the dacoits bolted, so beyond burning the village nothing could be done; on the 8th, after a long march to Schwedi, the same thing happened, so the party returned to Salin, having suffered greatly from continuous rain during the five days they were out. On the 28th November, they were rewarded by a small fight at Tawzait, where they killed four, wounded two, and took a prisoner.

At the beginning of November orders were received

to form detachments of Mounted Infantry, and 25 men were equipped for this duty at Minbu, under Lieutenant Ramsay, and 25 men, under Lieutenant Jenner, at Taungdwingyi. Owing to the extreme difficulty of following dacoits on foot through the jungle and broken country the Mounted Infantry played a most important part throughout the Campaign, and at one time the Battalion had about 200 men so employed; "F," Captain Noel's Company, acted almost entirely as Mounted Infantry.

They wore bandoliers and puttees, and rode Burman ponies, averaging 12 hands 1 inch, which were bought for Rs. 105; these excellent little animals were found invaluable for the work. Lieutenant Mackenzie (4th Battalion) took home one he bought from Lieutenant Lowndes, and she is now breeding shooting ponies in Scotland. Twenty-five Riflemen at Taungdwingyi, averaged 10st. 2lbs. in fatigue dress, and with rifles, 40 rounds, saddle and bridle, 14st. 9lbs.,—the detachment at Meiktila, about 15 stone, with one day's rations for man and beast.

As Colonel Symonds (S. W. Borderers), the Commandant, states, the objection to taking picked men from regiments in the field did not apply in Burma, as the troops were called upon to move and act in small bodies, the regiment never being employed as a fighting unit. Except the Meiktila detachments, who had Martini-Henry carbines and Garrison Artillery swords, they were armed with rifle and sword-bayonet, which Colonel Symonds maintained to be the proper arm for an infantry soldier, for, in his opinion, "*the only argument for a different armament for these duties that has a show of reason is that the soldier when mounted has no weapon to attack an enemy or defend himself with. The answer is*

*that it is better for him to dismount to do either one or the other."* Worked on these lines Sir George White was enabled to concur with the report that for the Mounted Infantry "no march has been too long, no ground too difficult, no difficulties but have been overcome."

Whilst a column under Major Taylor was working the very difficult and jungly country around Minbu and Zingaundaung below Minhla, a party of dacoits entered Taungdwingyi and commenced firing the town. The picquet turned out and attacked them, killing six; the remainder escaped in the darkness. Meanwhile, on the 20th November, news was received that some Police from Aeng had occupied Ngaped, and a column consisting of—

- "C" Company,
- $\frac{1}{2}$  "F" Company,
- 4 Companies Hyderabad Contingent,
- 1 Troop 1st Madras Lancers,
- $\frac{1}{2}$  Company Sappers and Miners,
- 2 Mountain Guns,

under Colonel Deedes, then at Sengaung, was ordered to occupy Pwebwe, 15 miles further west. This was done on the 22nd November, and Colonel Deedes remained there giving protection to the engineers working on the Minbu-Ngaped road and reconnoitring the surrounding country. On the 30th, Colonel Deedes with an escort of Riflemen, Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant Radclyffe, whilst reconnoitring the Paeng road came upon an obstruction in a *nullah*. The party lined the bank, and the Sappers were sent down to clear it. Colonel Deedes, whilst endeavouring to drag a Sapper, who was mortally wounded, out of fire, was himself severely wounded; the party then charged and the enemy fled. Corporal Deadman was severely wounded



whilst charging. The following day Captain Metcalfe joined the column with the Brigadier, and on the next day Major Taylor took command of the Riflemen. The column advanced on the 14th December under General Low, and occupied successively Padeng, Ngaped and Paeng; these places were taken with but slight resistance, though long stretches of road were found heavily blocked with fallen trees and rocks. On the 17th and 18th, Boh Shwe was followed up, the Arakan Hills from Paeng, until the ground became impracticable, his ponies, camp, tent, clothes and records being captured. In the above advances Private Fox was killed; Lieutenant Radclyffe, Sergeant Madeley and Private Bennet severely wounded. Meanwhile, 100 Riflemen under Major Hammond, who had with him Lieutenants Rokeby, Lowndes and Green-Wilkinson, were employed with Colonel Way's (3rd Hyderabad Contingent) Column; they started on the 14th December for Sidotia, 47 miles distant, on the MOUNG river, which they occupied without any fighting. News of the fight on "C" Hill having been received, Major Hammond despatched "D" Company under Lieutenant Lowndes; they marched 20 miles on the 19th, skirmishing to Paeng, but found the work over, and Lieutenant Radclyffe and Sergeant Madeley doing well; so they returned next day with the Brigadier and his staff.

It will be of interest here to refer to the question of communications: on the arrival of the Battalion at Minbu, Lieutenant T. de V. Wilkinson was appointed Superintendent of Signalling, and at once set to work to arrange stations at the different posts in the Brigade. After having opened a station at Minbu, "A" Hill was opened; this place is two miles from Minbu and communicated with Minhla, Yenangyoung and Segu, all

messages from Head-quarters having to be transmitted through this "A" Hill to these stations. Singoun was afterwards added, but before communications could be opened a cutting about six miles long had to be made through the jungle; this was done under Lieutenant Wilkinson and Private Robinson, who were accompanied daily by an escort from the companies stationed at Singoun. At first, signalling from this station was from a platform erected in a tree, but as this proved unsteady, a stage was built inside the stockade. Work went on at the above-mentioned stations until December, when the Ngaped and other columns began to move. It was now that every available man who had the least knowledge of signalling was appointed a Brigade Signaller, and about 40 Riflemen were so employed. Singoun station having been closed, the Signallers accompanied the Napeh column to Paeng, and after the enemy had been driven out and chased up the Arakan Hills, a station was opened on one of the peaks called "C" Hill. This proved one of the most important stations in Burma, as it commanded a view of nearly the whole country occupied by the 6th Brigade and served as an intermediate station between the following places and Brigade Head-quarters at Minbu, Peang, Sadotia, Napeh, Pylonjaw, Salin, Yenangyoung and moving columns. All these stations were worked by Riflemen; "C" Hill by five men who were guarded by a party of the Hyderabad Contingent. The work here for the months of January, February and March, 1887, was very hard; the number of messages averaged over 100 daily, all these having to be handled twice; the Signallers were often busy till two and three in the morning. All communication was by heliograph and lamps; the latter were badly made, especially the shutters, which became useless after a month's work,

and in most cases a book cover had to be resorted to and worked in front of the light ; this answered very well so far as the signalling was concerned, but it was tedious work for the operator. On "C" Hill the Signallers were seven miles from the nearest post, whence their rations were brought once a week, whilst water, two miles away, could only be obtained by coolies, who brought a small quantity daily. In April, all the signallers were relieved by natives, and went up-country to take over the stations in the 3rd and 4th Brigades from the Regiments about to return to India ; the chief stations were Pagan, Popa Hill, Pakoko, Myingyan, Tauntha, Pasobia and Meiktila, with many other small posts chiefly worked by natives. Many of these stations were situated in curious places, Pagan Station being on a pagoda, with the top knocked off, about 70 feet high, Myingyan for some time was on the top of the General's house, and to get up and down the Signallers had to pass through the bedroom occupied by his wife, no one being allowed to pass before or after a certain hour. The station on Popa Hill was on the edge of an extinct crater, down which Private Eagers had the misfortune to fall several hundred feet through trees and over rocks until finally caught in the roots of a tree, and when found he was fearfully cut and bruised ; here he had to lie all night, and the following morning was hauled up with transport ropes, when it was found that he had escaped without any bones being broken. Another party of Signallers, moving down the river in a country boat, were overtaken by a storm and driven on a sandbank, where they remained for two days, when they were taken off by a passing steamer. The following Non-Commissioned Officers were employed in this important work :— Sergeant Scarr, Corporal Tupper, Acting-Corporals Squibb, Hopkins, Shearing, Jackson, Eagers, Burton and Conroy.

The extent and value of the work done by the Battalion will be gathered from the following extracts :—

*“Lieutenant T. de V. Wilkinson, of the Rifle Brigade, has built up such a perfect system of Signalling, that in a recent report by General Low, he states his ability to communicate with any station in three hours.”*—Report of Captain Spratt, R.E., Superintending in Upper Burma.

*“Lieutenant T. de V. Wilkinson, of the Rifle Brigade, has done most excellent service as Superintendent of Signalling of the 6th Brigade. His activity and energy were witnessed by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, and Brigadier-General Low speaks in the highest terms of the tact and courage displayed by him in working out a system of Signalling stations which has been crowned with such success.”*—Major-General Sir G. White’s Despatch, dated 10th March, 1887.

On the 28th January, 1887, a party of Riflemen, under Lieutenant Woodhouse, from Salin, attacked dacoits at Panghi, and killed 30 without any casualties on our side. “A” Company, under Major Taylor, who had moved in December to Pylonjaw, about 30 miles from Minbu, were constantly on the move, for the most part with small columns, after Ottama; they were, however, not successful in catching him, as the villagers were afraid to give reliable information. In January, 24 men of “A” Company and 50 M. I., under Major Taylor, marched, at two a.m., from Pylonjaw after a gang which had attacked the camp of the Hyderabad Contingent the previous night; the M. I. went on and surprised Ottama’s camp in the Chaindung Hills. The enemy scattered at once in all directions into the thick jungle, but their head man was killed; 1 jingal, 35

muskets, 15 dahs, 6 ponies, with saddles, clothing, food, &c., were captured.

The pursuit of Boh Shwe and Ottama Hpungyi was continued with zest in February and March, but, owing to the small numbers of followers, and the wild nature of the hills they had flown to, it was found very hard to get sufficient news to maintain the pursuit. However, a party of M. I. and Goorkha Police, the Riflemen being under Lieutenant Wilson, captured his camp high upon the Arakan Hills on the 30th January ; and, on the 8th February, they found the gang strongly entrenched at Taung Chaung, north-west of Paeng ; the dacoits, however, would not fight, and escaped ; their main camp was surprised at Pike Chaung on the 15th.

Early in March, Boh Shwe and his lieutenant, Boh Tattu, threatened the post of Sidotia, but were routed by this little force, who, leaving Sidotia early on the morning of the 9th, at daybreak, came upon Boh Shwe and Tattu at the junction of the Maw creek. The dacoits immediately rushed to a good position 100 yards in rear and opened a heavy fire. The Riflemen dismounted and returned the fire, directing attention from the Police, who had been sent to turn their flank. Under cover the latter got close up before being discovered by the dacoits, who then bolted in all directions, and were hotly pursued for four miles. The dacoits lost 22 killed and many wounded ; their camp and a large quantity of grain was destroyed ; Private Light was wounded. Boh Shwe was reported killed, but this proved a fallacy, and he was finally disposed of by the South Wales Borderers.

In March, 1887, the Battalion was moved and distributed as follows for the summer months :—

## HEAD-QUARTERS.

Pagan	...	{ " D " Compy.... Lieutenant H. W. Lowndes.
		{ " F "     ,,     ... Captain Hon. E. Noel.
Minbu	...	{ " A "     ,,     ... Major Taylor.
		{ " C "     ,,     ... Lieutenant Rokeby.
Taungdwingyi	{	" B "     ,,     and
		25 men of
	{	" I " Compy.... Brevet-Major Sir B. Frere.
Myingyan	...	{ " G "     ,,     ... Major Hammond.
		{ " I "     ,,     ... Lieutenant Hon. E. Ward
		(who died here on the 7th
		of this month).
Salen-Myo	...	" E "     ,,     ... Major Forbes.

At the stations named below, Companies of M. I. were formed as follows :—

*Pagan*.—60 Riflemen of " D " and " F " Companies, under Captain Hon. E. Noel.

*Taungdwingyi*.—60 Riflemen of " B " and " I " Companies, under Brevet-Major Sir B. Frere and Lieutenant Jenner.

*Minbu*.—60 Riflemen of " A " and " C " Companies, under Lieutenant H. H. Wilson.

The M. I. had exceptionally hard work to do all the summer, especially the Pagan and Taungdwingyi Companies, who were out continually in the most trying heat. On the 15th April, from the latter place, 32 Riflemen under Lieutenant Tighe made a raid on a village five miles to the west, capturing one Boh, two dacoits, and some arms. In April, 20 M. I., under Lieutenant Jenner, in conjunction with the Madras Infantry, captured 40 head of cattle and killed a Wundauk, 30 miles north-west of Taungdwingyi; and on the 5th May, Lieutenant Wilson with a mixed force of Riflemen,

Madras Infantry and Police, attacked and dispersed dacoits nine miles north-west of Sidotia. A large entrenched camp, with 60 huts and stores, was destroyed, Lieutenant Wilson being wounded. During this month, Captain Noel with "F" Company as Mounted Infantry, was hard at work chasing Boh Cho; on the 19th June news was received at Popa of a large gathering of dacoits south of Kyaukpadaung. Captain Noel proceeded there, and being joined by the Assistant Commissioner with some Lancers, worked to the south; the gathering had dispersed, but 19 prisoners were taken, including Boh Tattu, Shwe Baw, and Nga Po.

It is impossible to speak of the numberless fruitless marches and raids made by the different detachments, but the following, as one amongst many, gives an idea of the hard work done. News was brought to Salen-Myo that a notorious dacoit was in a village at the head of the Salen creek, 18 miles distant. A party of "E" Company, under Lieutenant Woodhouse, started at 4 a.m., missed the Boh by an hour, cooked and ate their dinners, and started back for Salen-Myo, where they arrived at 8 p.m., having done 36 miles on a jungle-track and under a burning sun.

On the 19th July, Lieutenant Jenner, with 21 M. I., made a night march to the village of Pagan Binjaw, and surrounded it soon after dawn; on the 20th, they attacked and killed Boh Shwe Hla, with three other dacoits; the next day they surprised Nga Minyaung, on the march in thick jungle; the Boh was shot by Lieutenant Jenner, all his guns, ammunition, &c., being taken. The reward of Rs. 5,000, which had been offered for this dacoit leader, was granted, and divided amongst the Non-Commissioned Officers and men engaged.

*“Lieutenant Jenner was directed by Brigadier-General Low to devote himself to the destruction or capture of the notorious dacoit Nga Minyaung, the scourge of the Taungdwingyi District. Lieutenant Jenner stuck to his task with the greatest tenacity. Over and over again he rushed the dacoit camps, but for four months the leader himself managed to elude the troops. At length, after continued pursuit for three days, Lieutenant Jenner overtook Nga Minyaung and his gang, and killed him in a hand-to-hand fight.”*—Major-General Sir G. White’s Despatch, 1st April, 1888.

In September, Captain Noel, with M. I., destroyed a dacoit camp, 30 miles north of Letsay, and in October, a party, under Lieutenant Green-Wilkinson, surrounded the villages of Laylaing and Zaban, near Pauk, capturing four dacoits in the first and killing four in the second. From Pauk, also, a party under the same officer broke up a gang of thirty in November.

A column under Colonel Gatacre (B. L. I.), consisting of 200 Bengal Light Infantry, two guns, and 50 Riflemen (M. I.) under Lieutenant Green-Wilkinson, started from Pauk in the middle of December and marched up the Myetha river as far as Gungaw, at the foot of the Chin Hills; this column was joined by Captain Blackett and Lieutenant Lowndes with 100 Riflemen in February.

In December, columns were also sent out into the Yaw country; from Minbu, Major Taylor and 70 Riflemen; from Salen-Myo, Lieutenant Woodhouse and 50 Riflemen. The whole of the M. I. Detachments were also out in their respective districts.

On the 7th December, a draft of 72 Non-Commissioned Officers and men, under Lieutenant Radclyffe and Lieutenant Arthur, arrived, the former having been invalided, severely wounded, in November, 1886.



At the beginning of 1888 Colonel Deedes, having completed his time in command, left the Battalion, and was succeeded by Colonel Cary, who was, however, shortly afterwards invalided, and Major Eccles took command.

On January 1st, Captain Raikes, having been relieved at the Belgaum dépôt by Major Forbes, took over command of the latter's Company at Salen-Myo. This Company had been there for a year, during which time their health was excellent. On the 13th February, Captain Raikes, with a small party of Riflemen and Police, made a night march of 12 miles, and surprised dacoits at Lettajoon; one dacoit was killed, and two prisoners were taken. On the 5th March, the barracks, which consisted of bamboo huts, were found to be on fire, and in about 10 minutes the Company's quarters, Officers' quarters and mess were destroyed. The Riflemen saved most of their rifles, and Colour-Sergeant Morrish the Company's books. Everything else, including parts of the stockade, was burnt.

From Pauk, a party under Lieutenant Lowndes, attacked a gang of dacoits on the 14th February, killing three and taking seven prisoners, with guns and ammunition. About this time "A," "G" and "I" Companies were sent to Meiktila, and "C" Company to Koni, in the Shan Hills, which was supposed to be a sanatorium, but it turned out to be the most unhealthy post held by the Battalion; Captain Raikes' Company suffered most severely from cholera and dysentery, and when they returned, had barely fifteen men fit for duty.

A party of 20 Riflemen, under Lieutenant Arthur, started from Meiktila on the 2nd April, to join "C" Company at Koni. They were not accompanied by any doctor or medical assistant, Lieutenant Arthur being

merely provided with a haversack containing chlorodyne, a few pills, and some bandages. Three marches out, at Yebetsan, cases of sickness occurred, which proved to be cholera. The party pushed on to Katsakan, where one man died. At Singu, the next halting-place, two men died. Lieutenant Arthur had sent runners to Fort Stedman and Koni, asking for medical aid. At the former station the Officer commanding would not allow the doctor to go, but from Koni an Apothecary was despatched, but before he joined Lieutenant Arthur's party near Singu, two more men had died, making five out of a total of 20. With regard to the sending of aid from Koni to this party, a fine riding exploit was performed by Corporal Yole, then attached to "C" Company. On the arrival of news from Lieutenant Arthur at Koni, the medical assistance was at once despatched, with a mounted escort under Corporal Yole. They rode about 40 miles and found the party camped in the jungle near Singu. The Apothecary saw that supplies of fresh meat and bread, &c., were urgently required, and Corporal Yole with the escort, at once started back, riding the 40 miles to Koni on their tired ponies. As soon as the necessary stores were packed, Corporal Yole volunteered to ride back with the fresh escort to show the way, and took them direct to Singu, thus riding 120 miles across country without halting for rest. No more fatal cases of cholera occurred among the party, and they proceeded by easy marches, reaching Koni on the 17th April.

In May, Captain Noel was sent with a column consisting of 90 Riflemen, all mounted, 35 Native Mounted Infantry and 50 Native Infantry, to act against the Chins *viâ* Tilin and Gangaw. This force covered 164 miles in ten days; and effected a junction on the

Chindwin with another column they were acting with, but unfortunately the Chins retired and refused to fight.

The following will give an idea of this expedition :—

On the 13th May, a party composed of 40 M. I. of "F" Company from Salen-Myo, 40 Madras Infantry "B" and "E" Companies from Myingan, with 20 Punjab Infantry as escort to the Deputy Commissioner of Pagan District, left Pauk under Lieutenant Woodhouse; they marched this day to Chongoo, and starting at three a.m. on the following morning, reached Yedu 16 miles distant over the Arakan Hills, which are here almost impracticable for transport. Halting in the filthy village for the night, they marched next day over the same range, 14 miles to Poo Dong, and crossing the My Tha river at three points, arrived at Gangaw, and thence to Khan on the east bank of the river; following its sandy bed, which lies in the gorge of the mountains for about nine miles through high elephant grass, they reached Chok Pouk, having covered 20 miles in the day. Here food was scarce, fresh meat not being obtainable, and the natives never having seen a European were surprised at the Riflemen's skins, which they thought were coloured, the ladies trying to wash off "the paint" with wet flannel. Another march of 22 miles brought them to Judin, where they met a column of the Cheshire Regiment from Bhamo; halting here for half an hour, they reached Pouk-Da, four miles beyond, in the evening. At 2.30 a.m. the next morning, the column started for the stockade at the foot of the Chin Hills. Whilst crossing some paddyfields, the Chins opened fire from the villages to the right; however, no damage was done, and the stockade was reached about three p.m. The enemy had unluckily fled, setting fire to the stockade, and leaving their luckless cattle to burn—a most pitiful sight.

At Pouk-Da a halt was made for four days, as the weather was desperate, after which the order was given to return to Salen-Myo. After crossing the Arakan Hills, the route lay for about six miles up the Ye-u river, which being full of quicksands, the transport mules had to be uncoupled. On the 27th June, the party reached Salen-Myo, having marched 600 miles in 47 days, through thick jungle and over mountain passes.

Meanwhile, good work was being done by the other detachments; from Pylonjaw, on April 25th, Captain St. Aubyn, with 20 Madras Infantry, attacked and dispersed 40 dacoits; and Major Frere, with a party of the Myingan Company of Madras Infantry, killed Boh Toke on the 29th, after tracking him and his party through the jungle from two a.m. until noon.

On the 1st May, a small force, consisting of 50 Riflemen under Captain Raikes, and 100 Beluchis under Lieutenant Fowler (27th B. I.), with Mr. Scott, Assistant Superintendent, Shan States, as Political Officer, and Surgeon-Captain Fulley in medical charge, the whole under command of Colonel Sartorius (27th B. I.), left Fort Stedman for the purpose of punishing an Eastern Karenni Chief named Saw-la-paw. The first two marches were all that could be desired, good camping grounds, with water, wood, &c., in plenty. On the third day the guide, who was noted for everything but his knowledge of the country, said a good camping ground would be found 10 miles ahead; the 10 miles became 20 and still no camping ground; at last water was found near a deserted village, and tents were pitched (single-fly lascar pole, 30 men to each); during the night it rained in torrents and blew a hurricane. Tents were sent flying, and the men took shelter in the village, which, as anyone who has been in a Shan village knows,

is not worth much. Whilst re-pitching tents next morning, news was received that a Shan Chief named Twet-Nga-loo, had collected a gang of dacoits, had taken possession of Monê and had turned out the Sawbwa appointed by the British Government. It was at once decided to let Saw-la-paw alone for a while, and to pay attention to Twet-Nga-loo. On the 9th May, a deserted village, 10 miles from Monê, was reached, and preparations for an attack made for the morrow. It was decided that a small mounted party, under Mr. Scott, should make a dash for the town on the off-chance of catching His Highness napping, while the main body made a direct attack by the most frequented road. At day-break on the 10th, camp was struck, and the Column moved off. After going about seven miles, the mounted party, consisting of Mr. Scott, Lieutenant Fowler, Surgeon-Captain Fulley, Corporal Yole, Privates Scott, Fagan, Tiernay, FitzJohn and Miller, mounted on ponies, the property of Officers with the Column, with three Biluchis mounted on transport mules (the latter, however, had to turn back owing to a difference between the Biluchis and the mules), left the main body, and made their way to Monê. About two miles further the town was sighted and, with Mr. Scott leading, the little party galloped all they knew, and in spite of a few shots fired at them, got into the town without damage. Mid-way through the town they came upon a stockade, which they rushed, and in a small hut inside, found His Highness alone, but well armed with a Winchester and two serviceable dahs ; before he could use a rifle, he was bottom man of four, disarmed and securely bound, with a Rifleman doing sentry over him. Two sentries were then posted, one on each gate of the stockade, and two men were sent back to the main body with the news ;

the remainder of the party, consisting of Mr. Scott, Dr. Fulley, who carried no arms of any description, Lieutenant Fowler and Corporal Yole, proceeded to look round and see if any of Twet-Nga-loo's followers were in the vicinity, when to their astonishment the old rascal's body-guard appeared on the scene; this was a facer—four (two unarmed) against 30—but the little party were equal to the occasion. Corporal Yole put a wholesome fear in the dacoits by dropping on his knee and pointing his loaded rifle at them, whilst Mr. Scott spoke in a most fatherly manner. The upshot was that the whole party laid down their arms, and the main body arriving at this moment, they were made prisoners.

For his coolness and gallantry on this occasion, Corporal Yole was awarded the medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.

The Column remained at Monê a few days, to enable Mr. Scott to make things comfortable by shooting six of the body-guard and by re-instating the Sawbwa, who was very nervous. Leaving a small force at Monê the Column moved off to visit Saw-la-paw, taking with them Twet-Nga-loo, he being reserved for further treatment; this latter was an awkward customer and tried every trick to annoy his escort. During this time the rain was incessant, tents became useless, and biscuits rotten; diarrhoea and dysentery broke out amongst the men, but they stuck to their work, hard though it was, marching over hills which mules could scarcely cross and through rice-fields ankle deep in mud. On reaching Moukme, it was found that Saw-la-paw had departed, after having burnt the best part of the town, so the worst cases of sickness were left behind, and the force pushed on in pursuit.

The Column had now reached the border of the Karen

country, and as Colonel Sartorius had strict orders not to enter Karenni, there was nothing left to do but retire. The march back to Fort Stedman was long and weary ; every day the men were drenched with rain, and never had an opportunity of drying their clothes. They suffered much from dysentery and fever, some of the marches being very severe, over steep, rocky ranges. Throughout the men marched splendidly. At Monê, Private Hall died of dysentery. On the 6th June, the Column marched into Fort Stedman a sadly sick and travel-worn party ; Colonel Sartorius and the doctor were carried in, in doolies. During the expedition, the Column had marched 333 miles over the most difficult country and through incessant, heavy rain. On the 7th June, Surgeon Tully, who had been unremitting in his attendance on the men, until he himself succumbed to fever, died at Fort Stedman. On the 8th June, news having arrived that cholera had broken out at Koni, Captain Raikes rode over there, leaving the 49 men at Stedman under his Subaltern. Cholera broke out at the latter place on the 29th June, and three deaths occurred. " C " Company was at this time in a bad way ; 40 men at Koni with cholera, three of whom died ; 35 men camped in the jungle, and nine men at Stedman, of whom five died. It was not till July 25th that the cholera disappeared, and the Company were able to re-unite at Koni. About this time Colour-Sergeant Sclater was sent down very sick to Meiktila, where he died. From July till November the Company suffered terribly from fever and dysentery. All the men were sick, and at one time there was not a single Non-Commissioned Officer able to do duty. Out of 84 men at Koni, only nine were found fit to take part in the Karen expedition in December.

This expedition was highly commended by the Chief Commissioner, and by Sir G. White.

Near Salin on October 3rd, a party of Madras Infantry, under Lieutenant Green-Wilkinson, attacked dacoits, killing four and taking two prisoners, with some arms.

At the end of November, Lieutenant L. H. D'Aguilar died at Minbu.

In December, orders were received for the Battalion to proceed to India, with the exception of a party of 160 strong, who were to form part of a Column for operations in the Karenni country, and "C" Company, who were at Koni, in the Shan Hills; the country through which the latter would have to pass on its way down being considered too unhealthy at this time of the year. The numbers for the Karenni column were made up from the three companies at Meiktila, and included the Head-quarters of "A" and "I" Companies.

The following Officers were employed :—

Major Norcott.

Captain Raikes.

Lieutenant Lowndes, Commanding M. I.

„ Stewart.

„ Somerset, Orderly Officer to Brig.-Gen. Collet.

Ten picked Riflemen from the 4th Battalion were also attached to the force. As a most interesting account of this expedition was written by Major Raikes for the 1890 CHRONICLE (*vide* pages 137-142), it is unnecessary to refer to it further here.

On the 8th December, 1888, the Head-quarters with "B" and "E" embarked on the *Doooon* for passage down the Irrawaddy to Prome, which place was reached on the 11th, after picking up "F" Company at Sun on



the 9th, and "D" Company at Minbu on the 10th. The Battalion was entrained at Prome on the 12th December for Rangoon, which was reached on the following morning, and the Battalion at once embarked on the *I. M. S. Canning*. On the following day "C" Company and the remainder of the Meiktila detachment, who were not to form part of the Karenni column, arrived from Meiktila, and embarked the same day; the *Canning* arrived at Calcutta on the 15th December.

"A," "I," and "C" Companies rejoined Headquarters at Bareilly in March, 1889.

When the Battalion left Upper Burmah the following were the Colour-Sergeants of Companies :—

"A"	Colour-Sergeant	Smith.
"B"	"	Murphy.
"C"	"	Scarr.
"D"	"	Wilmot.
"E"	"	Morrish.
"F"	"	Leslie.
"G"	"	Finney.
"I"	"	Howard.

The under-mentioned Officers were present with the Battalion throughout the Campaign :—

Captain	Hon. E. Noel.
Lieutenant	Lowndes.
"	Stewart.
"	Green-Wilkinson.
Lieut. and Qr.-Mr.	Hoey.

The following are the names of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Private Riflemen who died during the Campaign, to whose memory a memorial tablet was placed in Winchester Cathedral :—

*October, 1886—March, 1889.*

Lieutenant	L. G. H. D'Agui- lar.	Private	G. Hargan.
"	Hon. E. Ward.	"	J. Harrington.
Capt. and		"	A. Hart.
Paymr...	P. J. Cunningham	"	R. Haywood.
	(Attached).	"	L. Head.
Colr.-Sergt.	C. Rednall.	"	J. Herd.
"	M. Sclater.	"	H. Hetherington.
Sergeant	C. Levesque.	"	T. Hobson.
"	C. Rosenthal.	"	J. Holden.
"	J. Spratt.	"	P. Hopley.
Corporal	T. Appleby.	"	F. House.
"	J. Byrne.	"	G. Hughes.
"	A. Cleeve.	"	T. Insley.
"	F. Coventry.	"	W. Jackson.
"	S. Crisp.	"	H. James.
"	W. Francis.	"	D. Jones.
"	A. Simpkins.	"	J. Jones.
"	G. Timms.	"	J. Judge.
Actg. Corpl.	W. Baldock.	"	J. Barber.
"	J. Barton.	"	J. Bell.
"	M. Culver.	"	J. Bell.
"	W. McNeil.	"	H. Betteridge.
"	G. T. Smith.	"	J. Bowen.
"	S. J. Smith.	"	B. Bower.
Bugler	A. Apperley.	"	C. Brain.
"	W. Carey.	"	G. Bryant.
Private	A. Arnold.	"	J. Budge.
"	G. Austin.	"	T. Burchnall.
"	A. Fairgray.	"	P. Burns.
"	W. Farley.	"	C. Candy.
"	C. Fox.	"	H. Casey.
"	C. Franklin.	"	M. Charlton.
"	R. Freeman.	"	C. Cherry.
"	J. Gradwell.	"	J. Close.
"	S. Gregson.	"	C. Cochrine.
"	S. Hall.	"	J. Collins.
"	T. Hall.	"	H. Coombes.
		"	J. Craig.
		"	W. Cunningham.

Private	F. Dacombe.	Private	J. Maile.
"	J. Eastwood.	"	J. Martin.
"	S. Embry.	"	J. McCarthy.
"	A. Evans.	"	R. Minton.
"	M. Fagan.	"	R. Moore.
"	P. Ryan.	"	M. Morgan.
"	C. Sandall.	"	E. Neal.
"	H. Scott.	"	A. Oakley.
"	J. Sims.	"	W. Oakley.
"	A. J. Smith.	"	J. Pardoe.
"	A. Sparkes.	"	S. Payne.
"	T. Spillings.	"	R. Pollock.
"	H. Spriggs.	"	T. Ridley.
"	H. Stephenson.	"	W. Robinson.
"	G. Stevens.	"	J. Robinson.
"	W. Swain.	"	J. Thrift.
"	J. Thickbroom.	"	W. Tombes.
"	E. Thomas.	"	W. Turner.
"	W. Thomas.	"	C. Vincent.
"	T. Thoroughgood	"	L. Vine.
"	H. Keats.	"	G. Walker.
"	J. Keefe.	"	G. Walker.
"	J. Kelly.	"	C. Walters.
"	J. Kelly.	"	W. Webber.
"	J. Kelly.	"	T. Wesley.
"	B. Kent.	"	J. Wilkes.
"	J. Kilroy.	"	G. Williams.
"	R. Laird.	"	T. Williams.
"	J. Lane.	Boy	A. Allen.
"	J. Lucas.	"	T. Taylor.

This long death-roll shows clearly the difficulties overcome and the hardships endured in the work of pacifying the province, but unlike many recent campaigns, life and labour have not been fruitlessly wasted; this the following extracts will demonstrate:—

“It is only in the East, and especially in the Far East, that we may still hope to keep and create open markets for British manufactures. Every port, every

town, every village that passes into French or Russian hands is an outlet lost to Manchester, Bradford or Bombay.”—“Problems of the Far East,” by Hon. G. Curzon, 1894.

“Burma, under the heads of trade and progress, is advancing by leaps and bounds.” “In a period of five years after the annexation the increase of revenue was £1,270,000.”—“Far Cathay and Farther India,” by Major-General MacMahon, 1893.

“Whoever succeeds in making his voice to be heeded in the Far East will be able also to speak in dominating accents to Europe.” “From 1891-1892 the Foreign Trade of Burmah was 250,000,000 rupees.”—“Around Tonkin,” by Prince Henri d’Orleans, 1894.

“FORT WILLIAM.”

## MEMOIR OF LIEUT. WILLIAM HAMILTON, 95TH RIFLE CORPS.

MANY who have read Sir John Kincaid's "Random Shots," will call to mind his brief description of the storming of San Sebastian, and of how a certain Lieut. Hamilton managed to get permission to accompany the Forlorn Hope of the Light Division, albeit there was, strictly speaking, no place for him in the "detail" from his Battalion of the Rifles. Kincaid further relates how, in this desperate service, he received a wound of so severe a nature as to compel him to leave the service.

I am sure that many Riflemen who have read this, as well as other similar brief accounts of our Regimental forefathers, so admirably and cheerily sketched by the facile pen of Kincaid, have felt a regret that they know no more of the lives of some of these gallant men. For no sooner does Kincaid enlist our sympathies in some daring Rifleman of heroic mould than he darts off into, perhaps, a serio-comic account of campaigning life which leaves us with the sensation of regret at having been, so to speak, thus casually introduced to an interesting character and then almost immediately forced to lose sight of him for ever.

Whilst engaged in my editorial work in connection with the CHRONICLE, I have had access to various letters and papers of Riflemen who served in the Regiment in the great war, and in looking through these have



**LIEUT. WILLIAM HAMILTON**

**(95th RIFLE CORPS),**

**DESPERATELY WOUNDED AT THE STORMING OF ST. SEBASTIAN.**



frequently been struck with the remarkable concurrence in the accounts of many minor events during that period as told by various men at different times and places. Over and again, whilst striving to decipher the faded writing of some tattered old letters dated from a Peninsular battlefield, have I come across some well-known episode, to be found in the pages of Kincaid, Surtees, or Costelloe. There is, to my mind, an eminent satisfaction when this occurs, for it is proof positive that the, at times, almost marvellous "Adventures in the Rifle Brigade," or still more lively "Random Shots" of Sir John Kincaid, are true to the letter and faithfully record the eventful days of the campaigns in the Peninsula.

In the summer of 1893, I made the acquaintance of Lieut.-Colonel William Hamilton, of Mossy, Glenties, Co. Donegal, a grandson of Lieut. Hamilton of San Sebastian fame. Naturally enough, I at once endeavoured to obtain from him some information about his grandfather's career in the army, and he very kindly sent me a few letters and papers, from which the following brief memoir has been compiled.

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William Hamilton was born at his father's place, Eden, Co. Donegal, on the 17th March, 1788. He came of a fighting stock, having had two grand-uncles killed at the battle of Almanza, and an uncle killed at Seringapatam.

At the age of 16, he obtained an Ensigncy in the 42nd Highlanders, at the time quartered at the Curragh. It would appear that in 1804 a Regulation



was in force, requiring officers to be at least 18 years of age on joining the Service, and there is a family tradition that the Clergyman of the parish found it necessary to "put back the baptism certificate for two years," viz., to 17th March, 1786, so as to enable the lad to muster sufficient years to qualify him for a commission. There was obviously no question of his being the physical equivalent of 18, as it is styled now-a-days, for he is described as a most powerful and well-grown young fellow, "with the constitution of a horse."

Shortly after joining the 42nd, the Regiment was moved to Canterbury, and thence to Gibraltar.

Whilst quartered there, he distinguished himself when in command of a small boat, by capturing a Spanish vessel, part of a convoy bound for Algeciras. For this he received a letter of thanks from His Excellency the Governor at that time.

It was from Gibraltar that the first letter which has come into my possession was written to his father in Co. Donegal. It possesses some historic interest as referring to the disastrous Rosetta Expedition of 1807, the very occurrence of which is probably unknown to a large proportion of the soldiers of to-day. I may remind my readers that it was this same year of 1807 that saw the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 95th Rifles on the extraordinary "Remote Expedition" which culminated at Buenos Ayres, and this at a time when every man of the British Army was urgently wanted for service in Europe—had only our rulers justly appreciated the situation.

The following is the letter, and I may here remark that in this and other letters the original spelling has been retained.

## GIBRALTAR,

5th June, 1807.

MY DEAR FATHER,

I recd. your letter of the 1st May, which gives me great pleasure to hear you are all well. I am sorry to say we are not to be relieved by the 6th Regt. The 1st & 2nd batns. of the King's German Legion are going home to join the Expedition for the Continent.\* I am afraid there is not the least chance of our being relieved for some time. We have heard that General Fox has applied for us to be sent up to join him in Sicily, the Expedition to Egypt has been very unsuccessful—General Frazer, who commanded, sent a detachment consisting of a 1,000 men under the command of General Wauchop to take Rosetta which they succeeded in doing without any loss but in the night an army of Turks crossed the Nile above the town and cut 800 of them to pieces, they consisted of 4 compies. of the 78th Regt., four companies of the 31st Regt. and a troop of the 20th Dragoons. I am afraid it is a most disgraceful business as they were taken by surprise.

General Wauchop was kill'd which is very lucky for him as by all accounts had he lived he would have been Cashiered with infamy and perhaps shot, there were two other General officers wounded. Our Regt. are very anxious to have [a] dash at the turks to retrieve the Honor of the Highlanders as the 78th Regt. were of that nation.

I assure you there is not a better officer in [the] service than our commanding officer and be assured if we have an opportunity to face our enemies we shall not disgrace our country. The Marquis of Huntley goes in the Expedition as Lieut.-General and has applied for us to go home and serve under his command. I am much obliged to you for applying to Lord Conyngham for him to try to get me a Company be assured since I have been in the army I have made it my particular study to learn the military science, tactics &c. and

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\* Lord Cathcart's Expedition to Denmark, July—October, 1807.

if Lord Conyngham will apply, my commanding officer will sign any recommendation necessary. My Love to my mother, grandmother, sisters and brothers, my compliments to all my other friends and believe my Dear father your affectionate

	Son	
To	W. HAMILTON,	
James Hamilton, Esq.,		Lieut. 42nd R.
Eden, Nairn,		
Ireland.		

Lieut. Hamilton subsequently served with the 42nd, in the campaign of 1809, was with it throughout the retreat of Corunna, and was present and assisted at the burial of Sir John Moore.

At the Battle of Corunna on January 16th, he received a musket ball in the leg, and narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the French, being dragged into one of the last boats.

The 42nd were quartered at Shorncliffe on their return from the Corunna campaign, and from here Hamilton writes to his father announcing his safe return as follows :—

SHORNE CLIFF,  
March 3rd, 1809.

MY DEAR FATHER,

I am just arrived from Hospital which I left on the 27th of Feb. I am sorry to say that I among many of the officers of the army in Spain lost my baggage so much so that when I arrived at Portsmouth I had not a second shirt to put on. So unfortunate was I when I lost my Baggage that twenty five pounds which I saved in Spain was lost along with my Portmantau. The Paymaster of our Regt. was so kind as to lend me twenty pounds to cloathe myself as I was perfectly naked ; so completely worn out were our cloathes with lying on the ground and hard marching that most of ye officers and I were marching without shoes or stockings, for two days before I arrived at corrunna I had neither shoes or stockings but marched in the bare feet.

Dear father if you could let me have thirty pounds to repay

the Paymaster and ten pounds which I owe the mess had it not been I was so unfortunat in spain I should not want a half penny from you. Dear sir if you can let me have it I give you my word and honor of an officer and a gentleman I shall not have occation to ask you for any more money I ashure [you] I dont owe a farthing in the world but that thirty pounds.

Consider what a dreadful thing for me to obliged to sell out to pay thirty pounds, which I will be obliged to do if you can not pay it. I am now 18th Lieut. in the first battalion I have got within these two years 18 steps and now having returned from Spain with so much credit and honor it would be a most dreadful for me to go out of such a Regt.

Now my Dr. father if you can for this last time save me from ruin I promise never to have occation to write you on such a subject again. It is with the greatest regret I mention the death of Capt. Duncan Campbell who was mortally wounded at the battle of Corrunna and died the following morning. I must ever regret him as one of my best friends, his purse & advice were continually open to me. Poor Duncan he found an early grave beloved by his Regt. and respected by every man who knew him.

Dr. sir, if you can let me have the money in about six weeks or two months, our Paymaster can transact the business with the Paymaster of our second batt. who is now quartered in Dublin, I will be much obliged to you to write me by return of post. My love to my mother and sisters brothers and all friends and believe my Dear father your affect. Son

W. HAMILTON Lieut.

Light Inf. 42nd Regt.

P.S. In the action I recd. a slight wound above the ancle, which is perfectly recovered.

To J. Hamilton, Esq.,

Eden, Nairn, County Donegal, Ireland.

It will be conceded by all who read the above that a more casual and unassuming account of an arduous campaign, ending with an historic battle in which the writer had been wounded, can hardly be imagined.

Apparently the stern parent sent the £30, for Lieut. Hamilton continued in the 42nd, and in the autumn of the same year accompanied it on the unfortunate Walcheren Expedition, where, like the rest of the army, he suffered severely from fever, and further, contracted asthma, to which painful malady he was a victim for the rest of his life. In 1810, he was compelled to retire from the Service owing to ill-health.

Probably owing to the action of his uncle, Captain Timothy Hamilton (who, as many of my readers may remember, was one of the first officers to be appointed to the Rifle Corps in 1800), Hamilton rejoined the Service as a "Volunteer" with the 95th Rifles, and in the spring of 1811, he embarked for Portugal to join the 1st Battalion, then advancing from the lines of Torres Vedras. At this time he was 23 years of age, and could reckon over six years' service as Lieut. in the 42nd Highlanders, including two campaigns.

The following letter to his father announces his embarkation.

PORTSMOUTH,  
April 24th, 1811.

MY DEAR FATHER,

I am happy to say that I embarked yesterday and hope we will sail to-morrow for Lisbon. My Ensigncy has not been sold yet, nor do I care when it will [be] as I have ordered [it] not to be sold under the King's regulation. I came on shore for the purpose of writing to you, the Capt. is waiting therefore must conclude with my love to Dr. Mother, Sisters & Brothers and believe me

My Dear Father  
Your affect. Son  
W. HAMILTON.

You will hear from me the moment I see Lord Wellington.  
To J. Hamilton, Esq.,  
Eden, Nairn,  
County Donegal, Ireland.

I have but few means of tracing Hamilton's career in Spain. He served throughout the campaigns of 1811, 1812 and 1813, and took part in all the hard fighting of those eventful years. No letters describing the campaign of 1811 have come into my hands, and only one relating to that of 1812, which was commenced in Portugal and despatched on March 19th, during the early part of the siege of Badajoz, and from which it will be seen that Lieut. Hamilton had been severely wounded at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo.

PORTUGAL,  
NOVO DE JISMEHADIS,

March 12th, 1812.

MY DEAR FATHER,

We again are on the eve of a siege that of Badajos.

The Army marched from the Neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo on the 21st last month and succeeding, this part of Portugal though we do not expect to remain here any length of time I mean our Division some of the Army are now near Badajos we are about fifty miles from it I am nearly recovered from the wound I recd. at Ciudad Rodrigo they Ball entered into the hench bone and came out inside my thigh I still am lame but as the officers of this Division are all mounted I am able to do my duty I think and that is enough for me, this next summer we expect sharp work as the Earl of Wellington is appointed Capt. General of the Spanish Army which is to be officered by the British, therefore by the End of 1813 not a french man will be in Spain except as a prisoner. If you can get me any letters either to Lord W or General Pakenham I may get something handsome in Spanish Army as I will be well recommended from this Corps as a Light Infantry officer should you be able to procure me any send them as soon as possible no time is to be lost I will wait your answer before I make my application. I think in course of a month you may expect to hear of the fall of Badajos if the french raise the

siege their army must be called from all parts of Spain as we will have about Sixty five thousand men and under his Lordship we are

*(Here follow eight lines which are illegible.)*

Your affec. son

W. HAMILTON

Lt. 95th Rifle—

My Dr. Father I had no opportunity of sending off my letter untill now I have just time to tell you we opened they trenches on 17th just before Badajos and we got on very well, the enemy have this moment made a sortie which we repulsed with great loss to enemy. General Hill watching Marmond, Graham observing Soult four divisions at—*(illegible)*—in all sixty thousand men and five thousand Cavalry we shall have they place in 20 days.\*

Your affect. Son

W. HAMILTON.

19th inst.

To J. Hamilton, Esq.,  
Eden, Nairn,  
Co. Donegal,  
Ireland.

The allusion in the foregoing to the fact that *all the officers* of the Light Division under Craufurd were mounted is of interest, albeit one well known to Riflemen. The prophecy that “by the end of 1813 not a Frenchman will be in Spain except as a prisoner of war” is one that was literally fulfilled, as was that predicting the fall of Badajoz “in 20 days.”

No more eloquent testimony could be given of the absolute confidence with which all ranks of the British Army in the Peninsula regarded their great leader than the foregoing opinion of a subaltern.

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\* Badajoz was stormed on the 6th April, eighteen days afterwards.

The next communication is dated, "Camp Near Valladolid, August 1st, 1812," and is merely a "Bill at thirty-one days after sight," for his father, who, we will hope, was gratified at thus learning that his son was still in possession of his life, and in want of the wherewithal to support it.

None of Hamilton's letters have come into my possession relating to 1813, and since this year saw the close of his military career, it may be as well to give here the extract from Kincaid's "Random Shots" which describe Lieut. Hamilton's share in the storming of San Sebastian.

"At the storming of San Sebastian I happened to be the Adjutant of the regiment, and, on the occasion alluded to, our quota was limited to a Subaltern's command of twenty-five men, and as the post of honour was claimed by our senior Lieutenant (Percival) it in a manner shut the mouths of all the juniors. Yet there were some whose mouths would not be shut; one in particular, Lieut. Hamilton, who had already seen enough of fighting to satisfy the mind of any reasonable man, for he had stormed at Ciudad-Rodrigo, and he had stormed at Badajos, not to mention his having had his share in many and not nameless battles in the interim; yet nothing would satisfy him but that he must draw his sword in that also.

"Our Colonel was too heroic a soul himself to check a feeling of that sort in those under him, and he readily obtained permission to be a volunteer along with the party.

"Having settled his temporal affairs, namely, willing away his pelisse, jacket, two pair of trousers, and sundry nether garments, and however trifling these bequests may appear to a military youth of the present day, who happens to be reconnoitring a merchant tailor's settlement in St. James's, yet let me tell him, that at the time I speak of, they were valued as highly as if they had been hundreds a year in reversion.

'The prejudice against will-making by soldiers on service is so strong that had H — been a rich man instead of a poor



one he must have died on the spot for doing what was considered infinitely more desperate than storming a breach ; but his poverty seemed to be his salvation, for he was only half-killed. A ball entered under his eye, passed down to the roof of his mouth, through the palate, entered again at the collar-bone, and was cut out at the shoulder-blade.

“He never again returned to his regiment, but I saw him some years after in his native country (Ireland) in an active situation, and excepting that he had gotten an ugly mark on his countenance, and his former manly voice had dwindled into a less commanding one, he seemed as well as ever I saw him.”

The following has been compiled from some papers belonging to the family. At the storming of St. Sebastian, the first man up the ladder carried by the 1st Battalion Forlorn-Hope men was Lieut. Percival, who was in command and who was desperately wounded. Hamilton, who was second, on gaining the top of the escarp, received the bullet under his eye as described by Kincaid, and fell back into the ditch, where he was speedily surrounded by many of the dead and dying who fell from the wall above. Here he lay for a long time, being rendered speechless by the nature of his wound, but never losing consciousness, and as he subsequently described, feeling convinced he should live if only he could attract attention and obtain medical aid. After the town fell and those who still lived were taken out of the ditch, he was carried to a hut, and the doctor upon coming to him, considering his wound mortal, hurriedly remarked that it was useless to take up his time with such a case whilst so many others who might live so urgently required attention. Most fortunately for Hamilton a doctor of his old corps, the 42nd Highlanders, a Sligo man, named Early, chanced to come in, and on seeing him said that he “knew Hamilton’s con-

stitution well, and that so long as there was any life in him there was hope." Early thereupon set to work and managed to extract the broken portions of bone and "settle" his palate, and cut out the musket ball from his shoulder. For three weeks he was kept alive by being fed through the spout of a broken tea-pot, during which process his nose had to be tightly held to prevent the fluid escaping by that channel. The first words he uttered when sufficiently recovered to articulate were, "Doctor, I'll live to shoot grouse on the Donegal mountains yet." In the returns of killed and wounded, after the storming of St. Sebastian, he was entered as "mortally wounded," and his family hearing nothing further about him mourned him as dead, until one evening he suddenly appeared at his home in County Donegal!

But although he survived his terrible wounds he was forced to retire from the Service, as his palate having been shot away he was unable "to give the command," as it was styled.

As evidence of the conspicuous gallantry shown by Lieut. Hamilton at St. Sebastian, the following letter from the officer who commanded the storming party to Colonel Sir Andrew Barnard, commanding the 1st Battalion 95th Rifles, is here given:—

NEAR SAN SEBASTIAN,  
13th Septem. 1813.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

Being on the eve of leaving the Peninsula in consequence of my Wounds disabling me from further service for some time I am anxious before I depart to perform an act of justice towards a Brave officer.

Although I have every reason to feel satisfied with the conduct of all the officers of the 95th who served with me at

the late assault as they showed themselves worthy specimens of their corps, yet the behaviour of Lieutenant Hamilton, which fell under my particular observation, was distinguished by so much Gallantry, Zeal, and Activity that I conceive my duty to report it to you.

Lieutenant Hamilton is wholly ignorant of this Representation and I have felt myself prompted to make it with a hope that something might be done for him as I fear it will be very long before he will be able to serve again.

Believe me, Dear Colonel,

Very faithfully yours,

J. P. HUNT.

Nothing however was done, and Lieutenant Hamilton having thus been incapacitated from continuing to serve as a regimental officer, was forced to retire with no commendation or reward for his many campaigns, or aught to commemorate them beyond "six wounds which were continually re-opening" until the day of his death, and the Walcheren asthma which "gave him very great trouble."

Owing to the peculiar line taken by the great Duke, Hamilton, amongst tens of thousands of other gallant soldiers, never got the medal, for the very good reason that its issue was withheld until twenty years after his death. Had he survived he would have received one with seven clasps, namely, for

Corunna,  
Ciudad-Rodrigo,  
Badajos,  
Salamanca,  
Vittoria,  
Pyrenees,  
St. Sebastian.

After leaving the service he settled down in his native county, and in August, 1816, married. Being possessed of the most extraordinary physique, he recovered from his injuries sufficiently to embark in all sorts of field sports. His wounds were, however, a constant source of trouble, and on more than one occasion he suffered from abscesses on the lungs which confined him to bed for over six months. No sooner, however, was he up and about again than he occupied himself in horse-breaking, hunting, and riding races. In addition to his feats in the saddle, he was most athletic and a capital fencer and boxer. It is on record that the late Sir Philip Crampton told him that, notwithstanding his severe wounds, he might live to a hundred if he would give up hunting and racing and other violent pursuits. This good advice, however, was of no avail; for when forty-two years of age, he got a severe chill returning home a long distance on horseback, which fell on his lungs, and he died on May 4th, 1828, in the house in which he was born in Co. Donegal.

The portrait is from a miniature, date unknown, but the head-dress is the old Rifleman's busby worn by the 95th about 1812.

WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

## SHORT LEAVE IN BANGKOK, 1894.

HOLT's steamers, the Ocean Line, run three times a week from Singapore to Bangkok: they carry chiefly cattle, and are famous for their flat bottoms and rolling powers. There are no regular ports of call, though our steamer touched at Singora on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula to land the Governor's sons, two small urchins returning from school at Singapore. The Governor was away, but the boys entertained us with tea and cigarettes. The town lies on a large inland sea, about a mile from the anchorage. It is enclosed with a high wall and has a large local trade, being only six days by mountain roads from Penang; it is joined by telegraph with Tavoy and Bangkok, and seems likely to become a valuable port when the Malay Peninsula is fully developed. Several large guns, dated "Amsterdam, 1720," seem to indicate that Singora was formerly a settlement of the Dutch East India Company. Though Siamese and presumably Buddhist, there were no signs of either priests or pagodas; Europeans are unknown, though a shooting party was said to have been there from Singapore some years before.

Two days brought us to the bar at the mouth of the Mei Nam Chan-Phraya, or Bangkok River; here lie the two vessels sunk last year by the Siamese to prevent the passage of the French gunboats; a third would have effectually stopped them, but this the Danish officers omitted to do, and as they carefully buoyed all the torpedoes for the benefit of British steamers, the French had little difficulty in forcing their way up. They were

piloted, too, by a Britisher, a drunken old gentleman who now hangs about the bar of the Oriental Hotel, cursing them for the paltry reward paid—2,000 francs.

Four miles from the bar are the forts of Paknam, built by European engineers, and armed with modern guns, which a German naval officer considers capable of stopping any flotilla, if manned by one hundred competent gunners.

Like all cities, Bangkok looks best at a distance, and after twenty miles of flat, jungly river-banks, like the Sunderbunds of the Hoogli, the first sight is good. The European Consulates, Oriental Hotel, the Hong-Kong Bank, and numerous other offices make a fine show. French and English gunboats lie opposite their respective Legations; the river is crowded with shipping, steamers and sailing vessels, with native and Chinese boats innumerable. Beyond the European quarter, the river on either bank is lined with floating houses, over which can be seen thick clusters of wooden buildings on piles, and above them several beautiful pagodas. On the left bank lies the walled city, within it the King's palace with a long river frontage and good landing-stages. Floating houses continue for three or four miles above the palace; the city, too, is intersected by canals, to which, with their curious boats and still more curious smells, it owes its title of "Venice of the East." A good road runs the whole length of the town, and on it an electric tram worked and managed by the Siamese. Around the palace are the barracks, Military College, and other public buildings. These, with the roads, were built by an English engineer, from the licence-money derived from certain establishments, a form of revenue rightly considered as being too disreputable for the King's pocket.

The Siamese are ugly little people with big ears and flat noses, black teeth and bristly hair. Men and women alike wear the sarong: this, as worn by the smart people—princes, officials, and such like, is becoming, made of beautiful silk, with a white European jacket above; silk stockings and English shoes with silver buckles below.

Bangkok has 400,000 inhabitants, of whom 50,000 are Chinese, and 1,000 Europeans; a few Japanese may also be seen—these, strange to say, live in the European quarter. There are two Clubs, the International, run by the English—or, rather, by the Scotch, for in the East every Britisher seems to hail from Aberdeen or Glasgow—the other, German, open only to those who speak that tongue. The great rendezvous, however, is the Oriental Hotel, managed by an English mining engineer. This, for the East, is a good hotel, and people going to shoot in Siam could not do better than apply to the manager. Accounts as to sport vary greatly, but there seems to be no doubt that in parts of the country big game abounds and the globe-trotting sportsman is unknown.

There are about 4,000 troops in Bangkok, and although every man is liable to serve, this is practically the whole army. The men are sturdy little fellows; they wear khaki with a flat forage cap, and a dreadful helmet on great occasions. They are armed with the Männlicher carbine and have the brown Austrian equipment. The barrack rooms shown to us by the Adjutant-General were excellent, very smart, and clean. This was the Guard Regiment, and of course things had been "readied." The Adjutant-General is the working man, the Commander-in-Chief being, as in other departments, the King's brother, and useless. The former has an unpronounceable name, but he was well-known

at Woolwich and Aldershot twenty years ago as "Squash." He is proud of the nickname, and full of kindly recollections of England, as he was brought up at the Royal Military Academy.

The Military College has about seventy boys—they go there at fifteen and stay three years. The dormitories, class-rooms, and gymnasium are as good as at Woolwich, and they have two Italian officers as instructors. We saw some capital sword-exercise and boxing. There is evidently good material, and a few English officers could soon convert the army into an efficient police, which is what Siam really wants, for the provinces are out of control and overrun with dacoits.

Sixty miles up the river, paddy fields on either bank, with a continuous traffic of native boats, brings us to Ayuthia, formerly the capital of Siam. In 1767 the Burmese defeated the Siamese and burnt Ayuthia, of which nothing remains but the ruins; these stand about a mile from the river, covered with jungle; and except a colossal bronze Buddha and a beautiful view of the mountains towards Korat, there is little of interest, though it is easy to see that Ayuthia was evidently a large city. A short distance higher up is the "kedar," the scene of the annual elephant hunt, one of the sights of Siam. The kedar is a large stone quadrangle, on one side of which is a stand for the King, on this occasion represented by the Governor, for the King, poor wretch, is dying of hereditary disease and funk of the French. The rest of the walls are crowded with Siamese, who come from great distances for the hunt, it being a national holiday. Some days before, the herds are decoyed together by tame cow elephants and then drawn by them towards Ayuthia. A large semicircle of fifty or sixty tame elephants is made outside



the herd, upon which latter they gradually close and force it into the kedar. The early part it is impossible to see without an elephant, but the evening before the catching takes place, it is a fine sight to see the wild herd of two hundred elephants driven over the river into the kedar. They are kept without food during the night, and the next morning, when the Governor has sat him down with dignity on his hunkers and has filled his mouth with beetel-nut, the work begins. Six huge tame elephants, two drivers on each, enter the kedar: the men have ropes with long spears to which a noose is attached; the herd are driven, trumpeting and squealing, round the kedar, the drivers trying to get the noose under the hind-foot of the elephant he wants. When he succeeds in doing this, he pays out the rope and drives his tame elephant away from the victim, who is then made fast by the leg to a post. When about six have been thus temporarily secured, the herd is little by little worked out of the kedar, a circle outside being formed by tame elephants to keep them in the bend of the river. Here, however, comes an element of danger, as the country is full of spectators, and the elephants' tempers, after two or three hours of hustling and bustling, are not of the best. Two broke through the circle, and a stampede of men and women followed, "the Noble Order of the Yellow Robe" showing a great turn of speed. Still, we were lucky enough to see several boats upset, and a Chinaman caught running on the bank—he was hardly worth carrying home afterwards. The American Consul was specially pleased, as he had just before observed: "In my country a hunt means *blood*, and we should call this a darned circus." Each elephant tied by the leg in the kedar is then tackled by three tame ones, a rope is passed round his

neck, and with one on each side and a third behind, he is pushed and pulled out of the kedar to the stables, where he is finally secured. This is a lengthy business, and at intervals, water is poured on the victim's back to cool his temper. The driving process is hard on the young ones—we saw three, partly grown, trampled to death. The Siamese seem very clever at the business, and it must take a certain amount of nerve, as a fall would mean a very "short shrift."

Fifteen miles below Ayuthia the king has a summer palace standing in pretty gardens; the rooms are quite European and of little interest except for some beautiful carved ivory, for which work the Siamese are famous. The Governor or head-gardener entertained us, and there was a Marionette show in the evening: the performance was long, the theatre hot, and the manners of the company at times peculiar. One thought how wise was the edict of the King of Annam. "The Court Officials are not to hunt for vermin in each others' heads in the presence of the French Officers!"

The great palace in Bangkok is shown to visitors by permission of the Foreign Minister, who sends an Attaché to do the honours. The buildings are tawdry, except the Hall of Audience, which, however, is spoilt by impossible pictures on the walls. The great temple is curious and the jewels make one long to loot it. Beautiful ebony doors open into the Mausoleum, where the ashes of the Royal Family lie in a gold pagoda-shaped urn. Near here are the famous white elephants whose scarcity is so great, but the colour is a fraud—in spite of chalk, to the profane eye they are barely grey.

All Bangkok was at the elephant hunt, but hurried back for the final performance of the French Comedy which had been running for four days. This was the

trial of one Pra Yot, the Siamese Governor on the left bank of the Mekong, who was the unlucky victim of the most successful French filibustering. In bouncing the Siamese out of this huge slice of territory, a certain M. Grosгарin, apparently a very foolish civilian, was killed; to break one indifferent egg for such a good omelette seemed a small matter. However, France had lost one of her "brave children," as the official despatch says, so the Siamese were ordered to try Pra Yot for murder; this they did and promptly acquitted him. This did not satisfy the Great Republic, so a mixed court sat in the French Embassy—three judges in ermine from Saigon, two Siamese in frock coats, Procureur-General, French sailors armed to the teeth, and the whole stage well upholstered; however, on the last day when the verdict and sentence were to have been given, the Siamese refused to produce the prisoner—probably they were afraid that he would be carried off in the French gunboats lying fifty yards off. The judges were furious and another visit from the fleet was expected; however, the Siamese were brought to reason in a few days afterwards and Pra Yot was accommodated with twenty years' penal servitude—a monstrous sentence as there was no case against him.

It now remains to be seen whether the French will evacuate Chantabun, which, by the convention, they are engaged to do. This port looks insignificant on the maps, but its importance in the future will be extreme, for it controls the two richest provinces in the country. The general impression is that the French will stay there; in fact, of the three English papers published in Bangkok, one, edited by an Irishman, urges them daily to do so. Last year we must have nearly reached the

limit of patience, more especially on the blockade question, for the Admiral's proclamation was hardly posted before he had to withdraw it and raise the blockade.

Practically the whole of the shipping is British and also the chief part of the European trade in the country. Companies, like the Bombay, Burma, Borneo, &c., have millions invested, whilst the French are represented by two small shop-keepers, now bankrupt. The Germans outnumber us, and, as everywhere, are the Jews of commerce.

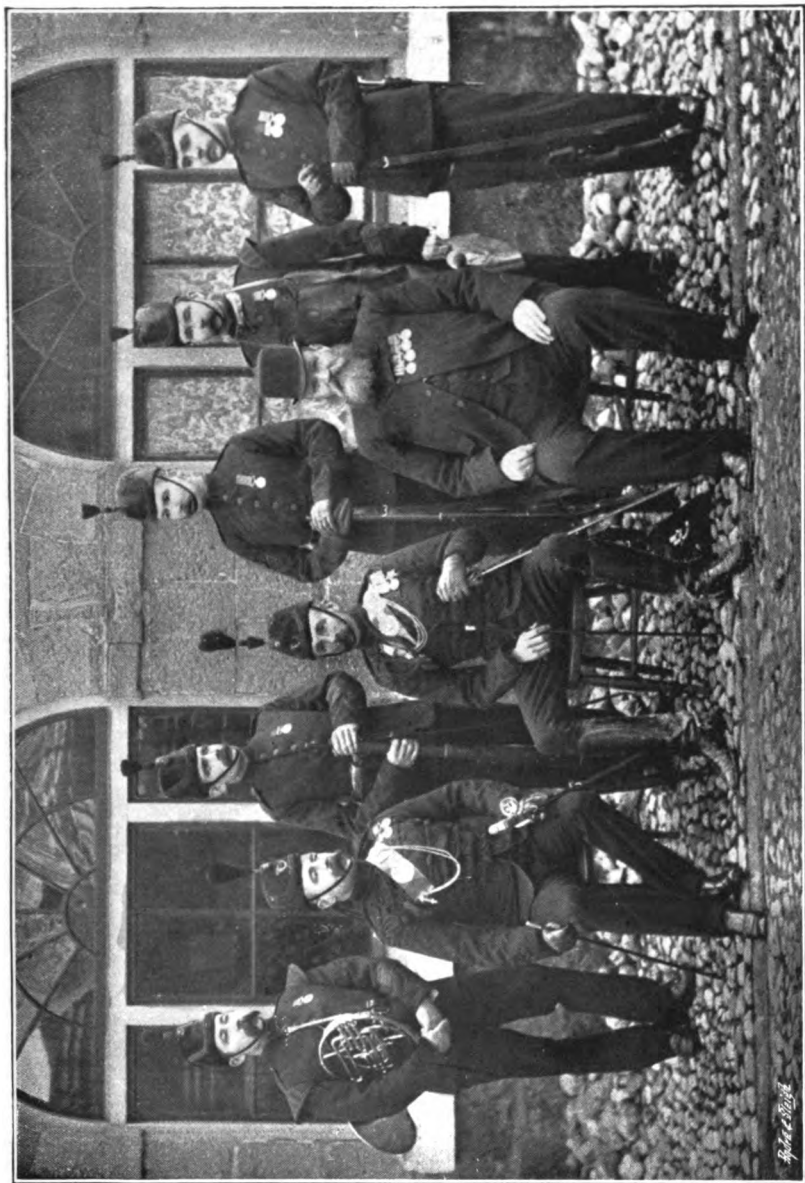
The Siamese have opened their country to Europeans and have done their best to get Western ideas by sending their sons to Europe, Singapore, and Hong-Kong to be educated, by employing Europeans in the Government, and by opening the country to railway enterprise. Unfortunately, they do not move fast enough for their guests, whilst their friends in Cochin China have for several years openly avowed their intention of annexation. Unlucky too, in their advisers, they will not trust Englishmen, who decline to bow and scrape, but have been fooled by Danes and a Belgian with fine phrases about international law, until they imagined that all Europe would fight because they were bullied. Their service is full of Danes brought into the country by one Commodore Richelieu; this gentleman has much influence with the King and is constantly with him. Although a descendant of the great Cardinal, rumour says he came to Siam as a cabin-boy, that his nautical knowledge is small, that on one occasion for several days he was unable to find Singapore: anyhow, he made a wretched show when the French forced the river forts.

With the King in a dying state, the provinces out of control, and even Bangkok liable to serious disturbance, the French can find excuse for fresh interference when-

ever it suits them. In their Jesuit Mission, so long established in the country, they have the ablest of spies, and in the Consul-General, M. Pavie, a worthy successor to Garnier and Dupuis. The prize is not only Siam, but the exclusive trade of the richest provinces of China, with the ruin of British commerce in the far East, which this would entail. Mr. Scott, our Chargé D'Affaires in Bangkok, foretold the present situation in his book on Tonkin, published in 1882; the future French policy is clearly traced in "*L'avenir de L'Indo-Chine Française*," published last year in Paris.

Europeans in Siam are weary of the present Government and would like us to divide the country with the French, but this seems unlikely, for it would bring troublesome neighbours on our frontier; whilst of protectorates we had more than enough in Egypt and Zanzibar. Perhaps a solution of the difficulty is to be found in the lovely little island of Koh-Si-Chang, which lies a few miles from the mouth of the river. It is three and a quarter miles long, one mile broad; a peak rises at the north end to 700 feet. The anchorage is good, for steamers here take their heavy cargo from Bangkok; as to climate, it is the sanatorium of Siam and the King is at present living there. A Battalion of Infantry and a Battery of Artillery quartered here could, in a few hours, man the Paknam Forts and stop any trouble at Paknam. In British hands it would soon become the Hong-Kong of the Gulf of Siam, and the French might stay in Chantabun till the Judgment Day.

F. E. LAWRENCE.



Bandsman Kilroy.      Private Hawes.      Col.-Sergt. Cousens.      Acting Corpl. Kelly.      Col.-Sergt. Nash.  
 Lieut. & Qr.-Mr. Stone.      Major Verner.      Mr. Bills (Canteen Steward.)

**GROUP OF THOSE STILL SERVING WITH 2nd BATTALION WHO LANDED WITH IT AT GIBRALTAR IN NOV., 1874.**



## THE 2<sup>ND</sup> BATTALION ON THE IRISH AUTUMN MANŒUVRES, 1894.

THE Battalion, under Major Kenyon-Slaney, left Dublin on Monday, July 31st, to take part in the Irish Autumn Manœuvres in the Queen's County.

Colonel Lyttelton remained in Dublin to command the District in General Moncrieff's absence (the General came down to look on), and Verner was left as Chief Staff Officer in place of Colonel Dundas, who commanded our Brigade.

Each Battalion consisted only of six Companies of thirty file, and ours, with Officers, Band, Buglers, &c., numbered 500 men. Coke was our Second-in-Command. St. Aubyn, Fyers, Irby, Thesiger, Mills, and Stephen commanded the Companies, assisted by Ross, Propert, and Maitland. Cowell undertook the Flag-wagging department, Clarke was A.D.C. to our Brigadier, and your humble servant "Intelligence Officer." We had a very efficient cyclist detachment from the N.C.O.'s Bicycle Club, consisting of Sergeants Dalton, Hitchcock, West, Webb, Fry, and Corporal Bradley.

The rest of the Brigade consisted of our old friends the 1st Battalion Oxford Light Infantry (43rd) and the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

The rendezvous was at Drimnagh, about two miles out, and there we found that Lord Wolseley had ridden out to see us off. General Moncrieff came with us, and he and Colonel Dundas did us the honour of messing with us.



It was a very hot morning with little breeze, and what there was, came on our backs. We marched to Bishopscourt, fifteen miles, the first day ; our boys stuck it well, but all were glad to get into camp. Lord Clonmell, or Tommy Scott, as he is better known in the regiment, was very hospitable, putting up a great many horses, and dining a large number of hungry and thirsty people.

Next day we marched to the Curragh, sixteen miles, and camped in Donnelly's Hollow ; it rained at intervals all day, and continued so till our return. The Royals had a sumptuous lunch for us, and so had the 13th Hussars and the Lancashire Fusiliers ; the latter, who were with us at Belfast, sent their band to play us in ; their band gave ours tea, and in fact they all were most kind, and it was very much appreciated.

Wednesday we re-formed our Brigade, which now consisted of the 67th Field Battery and the 25th Field Battery R.A., a Company R.E. with pontoons ; a Squadron of the 3rd Hussars, under Wogan-Browne ; the Munster Fusiliers, under Colonel Johnston ; the Lancashire Fusiliers, under Colonel Birch ; the Oxfords, and ourselves.

We marched to Youngstown House, a short march of twelve miles, which might have been nine, but the authorities did not think it long enough, so sent us a preliminary canter of three miles round the Curragh. The Munster's mess waggon broke down, and they had a bad time, having to live on water, I believe, and air for two days, except what we and the Oxfords could spare them. However, they seemed very fit on it. Our mess arrangements were excellent, and Colour-Sergeant Nash and his merry men deserve great credit for the undefeated way in which they always had food and drink ready at all hours.

Thursday we started early, with a battle in prospect, marched to Athy, where the river Barrow runs through the town, found all the bridges blown up (at least, in imagination), so the only way over was by the Royal Engineers throwing a pontoon bridge across the river, as it is unfordable and rather deep. The opposite bank was occupied by the enemy, who thought themselves invincible, but they had not taken into account our Intelligence Department, who had carefully concealed two large boats in a wooded bend of the river, and by this means the Battalion crossed over in twenty minutes without being discovered, turned their flank and generally boiled them. The remainder of the Brigade waited for the pontoon bridge to be finished, which took some time, owing to scarcity of materials, and they did not get into the camp at Tullomoy till about four o'clock in the afternoon, when they were agreeably surprised and pleased to find that our boys had pitched their tents for them, and they were not slow in thanking them. This was a hard day—thirteen miles and a fight; the men walked real well. We remained at Tullomoy from this day (Thursday) till Saturday in the following week.

Friday we were up early and started to attack the other Brigade, which, by the way, was camped at Blackford Bridge, about seven and a half miles off. It consisted of two Batteries Horse Artillery, one Squadron 13th Hussars, and five Battalions; the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Buffs, Royal Irish, Hants Regiment, and Irish Fusiliers. The ground was steep, and excellent for Infantry manœuvres in every way; all grass, stone walls, woods, bracken, &c.—but owing to its steepness and the stone walls, not much good for Cavalry, and very trying for the guns' teams.

The Battalion was in front, supported by the Lanca-

shire Fusiliers on its left, the Oxford's on its right, with the Munsters in reserve. Our Cavalry covered our left flank as we skirmished across the country, which is almost entirely downland; there is one particular hill 890 feet high, and whoever got to the top of that hill first, generally bossed the show. On this occasion the enemy had taken possession, together with a large crowd of the rank, fashion, and beauty of the neighbourhood; so we proceeded to try and turn 'em out. Our guns, taking up a good position some 1,000 yards in rear of us, burnt much powder, and fairly astonished the natives by the way they drove up and down apparently inaccessible precipices. Our boys crept round the enemy's right flank, and were only stopped by an uncut hayfield—an obstacle in peace manœuvres only equalled in time of war by a first-class fortress. The umpires swooped down on Captains St. Aubyn and Fyers and explained that, in mimic warfare, "*Il est défendu*" to go over growing crops. In vain the above-mentioned officers glared through their eye-glasses and expostulated. Eventually they managed to get round by a more circuitous and less cultivated route. The enemy now retired, hotly pursued by our Brigade, and when the "Cease Fire" sounded, it was a pretty sight to see the lines of the attacking Brigade swarming up the steep slopes of height "890." At the discussion afterwards it was generally admitted that our Brigadier (Colonel Dundas) had gained his object, and the Commander of the Forces (Lord Wolseley) expressed himself as much pleased by the way the various troops worked, and the intelligence shown by the Company commanders and the men.

Saturday we had another fight, this time with six Battalions under Colonel Dundas, *versus* three under

Colonel Mallins, R.H.A. On this occasion, the Oxforas were in front in our Brigade, with the Lancashire Fusiliers in support, and we, in reserve, on the right : the Munsters, Hampshires, and, I think, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry as left Brigade, who made a frontal attack, whilst the Oxforas pushed round the enemy's flank, under cover of a line of rough ground, going a real good pace, and showing that the Light Division can still give points to the rest of the army at the game of skirmishing. It is very curious to see, but it is an undoubted fact, that some regiments do grasp the idea of the importance of moving quickly and taking all advantage of cover, whilst others always appear to imagine that they are on the barrack square doing steady drill, and exposing themselves in the rashest manner to every sort of fire, when no object is to be gained by so doing. I fear that they will find out their mistake the first time they play the game of war in earnest.

The Oxforas, having turned the enemy's flank, we were sent for, to try and cut off his retreat and the Battalion ran over a mile, mostly up-hill, and got up just in time to fairly slate Colonel Mallin's army as they were retreating down a narrow lane; our boys worked real well that day and we were all very pleased with ourselves on return to camp. We had a sing-song round camp fire that evening, Corporal Williams being the Chairman, and he kept the pot boiling until Last Post sounded, and we retired to a well earned rest.

What an awful infliction it must be in married life to find the partner of one's joys and sorrows snores! I had a foretaste of this that night, as the gentleman in the next tent to me was a champion at the game, and kept me awake till I had to go out and loosen his tent ropes to let a little air in for him.

Sunday was an off day, very acceptable to the men, who had had a real hard week, and got wet through pretty often; however, they were very cheery and full of song, the favourite being one about "A cook, who knew her little book." This song was sung at intervals of half an hour all through the three weeks we were out and I got to know it fairly well: it is still running in my head, and I feel inclined to offer a reward for anyone who would extract it painlessly.

Monday, we began by marching round the camp for some miles, but eventually got on to the hills; we were supposed to be a Brigade covering the flank of an army moving West. The first part of the journey was through thick scrub, but after an hour's struggle we found ourselves near our old friend, contour 890 again. Here a most blood-thirsty battle took place. The Blackford Brigade advanced up the hill in the most undaunted way, the charge of the 600 at Balaclava could have been nothing to them, as they had two Batteries and four Battalions firing at them in front, whilst machine-guns turned on the hose from various points of vantage: still on came the Blackford Brigade.

At last the umpires began to think that *something* must be done, so they sounded the halt, and made *us* retire, though we were under good cover and the other side must have been annihilated, unless they were clad in Herr Dowe's best suiting. Our Brigade retired a short distance and took up another good position behind stone walls, &c., and the undefeated Blackford Brigade again pressed on their assault; things now became rather mixed, as some of their men were firing into our faces, whilst some of ours were firing with great vigour into their backs. So the "Cease Fire" sounded, and General Lord Ralph Kerr gave us to understand at the

discussion afterwards that he thought the proceedings were good up to a certain point, and after that skittles, in which, I fancy, everyone agreed. Mr. Gilbert says a policeman's life is not a happy one, but taking one consideration with another, an umpire's at manœuvres must be a deuced sight worse, as he is abused by both sides, and sometimes gets sat upon as well, at the "discussion" after the fight is over.

That night it was our turn to find the outposts. We were ordered to cover a mile and a half of ground with two roads thrown in, with three Companies, which, as Euclid says, is absurd. It was much too long a line for such a small force to cover on a dark night; still, the Rifle Brigade should be equal to anything, but just before eleven o'clock (the hour when the outposts were withdrawn each evening) some cheers were heard close to camp, and we discovered that a party of the enemy (led by the Staff Officer who had made the map of the manœuvre ground) had succeeded in passing through our line. This was a great blow, and only shows how important it is to keep very much on the alert when on night duty, and not trust anyone or let so-called "neutrals" play about one's camp. Another Company of the enemy, led by one of their own officers, got lost in the scrub and failed to penetrate the outpost line. It was bad luck for our boys, as they all worked very well, and it was asking them to do a very big thing indeed to cover a line of one and a half miles in front with only 180 men, all-told. However, they had their revenge later on.

Tuesday was another race for hill 890. Our Brigade consisted of four Battalions as before, the Rifle Brigade in front, and by going at a great pace we succeeded in getting to the top of the hill before the enemy; the

Lancashire Fusiliers arrived soon afterwards; the Oxforas occupied a strong flanking position on a spur to our right, and the Munsters were in reserve. Again the gallant Blackforas assaulted us with extraordinary bravery and perseverance, totally ignoring our well directed and withering fire, and after half-an-hour the top of that hill was a confused mass of perspiring soldiers, excited civilians, agitated ladies, and much perplexed umpires. The halt sounded and we were again ordered to retire. Why? The umpires who gave the order only knew, as one of the opposing Battalions had run through all our ammunition, and their reserve supply, on a hungry and obstinate mule, had returned to Blackford Camp.

However, we did retire to the next hill—"840," I think it was called—and there successfully resisted all attempts to be turned out. This was one of the occasions when the umpires took a little mustard home with their lunch after the "discussion."

Wednesday was a great day; the Oxforas, Munsters, and selves took up a line of outposts in a thick wood, supported by two Batteries of Artillery, the whole under Colonel Savage, R.E. The enemy, with six Battalions and two R.H.A. Batteries, attacked us. Our friends the Engineers, whom we had not seen out since our arrival in camp, had been having a real good time in this wood; they had cut down most of the big trees, dug trenches, fortified walls, and, in fact, had evidently been enjoying themselves there for some time in their own fashion. The consequence was it took the enemy all their time to move us at all. After two hours' severe fighting we retired to a very strong position at the top of the wood, rather like a stag at bay, with the enemy all round us. It was excellent practice in wood fighting, and very

pleasing to see all six Companies come out of the wood at the same time and well in hand, which showed that the men must have used all their intelligence so as not to have got lost or mixed up in such dense undergrowth. At the discussion afterwards, Lord Ralph Kerr said he thought we ought to have held on a bit longer, as our second position was a very strong one. The fact was, the umpires ordered us to retire, and we noticed they were very fond of making us perform this manœuvre all through ; but, as I remarked before, the umpire's lot is not a happy one. Back to camp, rounders and other games, and the band played.

Thursday. This was an attack by Infantry, all nine Battalions against the gunners' four Batteries. Colonel Dundas commanded the Infantry, and formed two Brigades of four Battalions each, and we, as the Divisional Battalion, on the left. The guns were well placed in very good positions and checked the right Brigade's advance ; so the left Brigade, who were concealed in a wood, made the first attack, our Battalion shoving along on the left, and driving back their advanced guns and dismounted Cavalry. The attack took some time to develop, but when it did come off it was a very pretty sight, much appreciated by a large number of spectators, the nine Battalions advancing in waves on the guns. I fancy our side would have suffered severely, as they advanced very slowly, and the shrapnel and case would have played great mischief with some of the regiments. After a general assault had been made on the guns and much powder burnt at a short range, the "Cease Fire" sounded, heavy rain came down, and the Division marched past the Commander of the Forces. After this was over, at the discussion which followed, Lord Wolseley said he was very much pleased with the



manœuvres in general, and particularly with the way Company officers handled their men, and the intelligence shown by all ranks. He was kind enough to say that our Battalion had done very well and moved very quickly, taking all advantage of cover, and he said ditto of the 43rd—very satisfactory to us both.

That night a return match was played over the night attack business; Thesiger, Stephens, Cowell and Clarke, with fifty men, started after dinner to Blackford Camp. They were much hampered by the enclosed and cultivated nature of the country, and had to find their way without the assistance of a Staff Officer who knew the ground. But in spite of these great difficulties they succeeded in passing the enemy's sentries and outposts (six Companies) and got close to the camp, where they found an impassable wall with only one gap in it, and that held by five of the enemy's men, whom they rushed, and then ran in and alarmed the enemy's camp. The whole thing was excellently done, their camp being much more difficult of approach than was ours, owing to the cultivated and forbidden ground, and the large number of outposts which they had. Clarke was lost, and wandered into the arms of a sentry, but he thought he had the right countersign, so boldly approached him. "Halt! who goes there?" said the sentry. "Richmond," said Clarke, with decision, thinking it was all right. "Wrong," said the sentry, so Clarke bolted. This occurred after the others had got in. General Lord Ralph Kerr started to see the fun, but he fell into a ditch and two or three other people on the top of him, so did not arrive in time.

Friday, our last day at Tullomoy Camp, we had another day's wood fighting. Major Slaney was Brigadier, and held the big wood with four Battalions and two

Batteries; his arrangements were so good that the enemy suffered another serious defeat. The Oxforas and ourselves took up an outpost line on the far edge of the wood, with the Munsters and Lancashires in support. They never succeeded in doing us any harm, as their attack was too much extended, and they failed to assault the weakest point, where, if successful, they might possibly have split our force into two and taken a battery of guns.

Back to camp and to pack up for the long march to the Curragh, twenty-one miles, next day. Started early and marched thither; the men were really fit, and came in capitally, only one man falling out in the whole Brigade of four Battalions (and he not a Rifleman) in a march of twenty-one miles, which was good business.

We stayed at the Curragh till the Wednesday following, and had two of their patent Field-days there; were most hospitably entertained by the 13th Hussars, Royals, and our old friends the Lancashire Fusiliers, who did us even better than before, and sent their band to play us out next day—not forgetting that they sent a party down to pitch our tents on our return from Tullomoy, a great boon after a long march, and another party to clean up our camp after we left for Bishops court. This we did on Wednesday, doing the fifteen miles on our heads, as they say; got wet through, started for Dublin next morning, and got in at twelve o'clock.

The Brigade marched past General Moncrieff at Drimnagh, just outside Dublin, having come rather over four miles an hour; Oxforas all present, Rifle Brigade ditto, and only eleven men of the Duke of Cornwall's in the hospital cart.

We had a good time, and no Rifleman got into the ambulance cart during the eighteen days, a fact which was noted and specially commended in the Official Report on the Manœuvres.

ARTHUR HOOD.

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**CUPS, TROPHIES, &c.—3rd BATTALION.**



## REGIMENTAL HISTORY AND REMINISCENCES.

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### A CLOTHING WARRANT OF "THE RIFLE CORPS," 1801.

MOST people know of the existence of the "Public Record Office" in Chancery Lane, but many seem to be hardly aware that there is also a Public Record Office in Dublin.

Having some years ago obtained a mass of information from old Muster-Rolls and Pay-Lists at the Record Office in London, which materially aided me in the compilation of my book on "The First British Rifle Corps," I was much pleased at finding a fresh mine of information of the same sort in Dublin.

Accordingly, I have spent some odd hours in the Search Room of the old building behind the "Four Courts," and have been rewarded by coming across many interesting facts in connection with the army in general and Riflemen in particular.

As is usual with all "search" work, the primary difficulty I encountered was to select what to inspect out of the immense number of military works in the catalogues. After various failures I one day became the temporary custodian of a huge old volume styled: "Book of Entries. Military and Martial Affairs, 1801,"

in which I came across the second Clothing Warrant of the Rifle Corps.

This is given in paragraph 7 of an Army Clothing Warrant, dated May 20th, 1801, and which refers to the preceding Army Warrant as dated April 9th, 1800.

Now, since the various Detachments forming the Experimental Corps of Riflemen were only assembled on April 1st, 1800, and as the Corps was then in an experimental stage, apparently the Clothing Warrant of 1800 did not take it into consideration—and more especially since, in the original order for the assembling of the Corps (dated January 17th, 1800), it expressly stated that the Detachments would “continue to be borne on the strength of their regiments, and to be clothed by their respective Colonels.” After the Corps was officially gazetted, a special Warrant, dated August 25th, 1800, was issued for it. Readers of the “First British Rifle Corps” may call to mind that in that work I quoted this Warrant, which was “for Passing and Allowing an Assignment of Clothing to a Regiment of Rifle Men, under the Command of Colonel Coote Manningham, from the 25th August, 1800, to the 24th December, 1801, inclusive.”\*

What this clothing was I have no means at present of ascertaining; but apparently the General Clothing Warrant of 1801, which I now give, is the first one which definitely laid down that a British Rifleman's dress was to be a “Green Coat” and “Green Pantaloon.”

Here is an extract from the Warrant of 1801 respecting the Rifle Corps :—

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\* “The First British Rifle Corps,” sec. viii., p. 73; and “Miscellany Book,” 1800, Horse Guards.

## CLOTHING WARRANT.

St. James's,

20th day of May, 1801.

C. Yorke,

By His Majesty's Command.

In a Corps of Riflemen serving in Europe, in America, and at the Cape of Good Hope, each Sergeant, Corporal, Drummer, and Private Man shall have annually—

## FOR CLOTHING:

A Green Coat without Lace.

A Kersey Waistcoat.

A Cap, Cockade and Tuft as above specified (viz., A Cap made of Felt and Leather with Brass plates, Cockade and Tuft, conformable to a pattern approved by Us, the felt crown of the Cap and Tuft to be supplied annually, the leather part and Brass plate and the leather Cockade every two years).

A Pair of Green Pantaloons.

It may be of interest to our brother Riflemen of the 60th to hear that paragraph 3 of the same Clothing Warrant especially provides for the dress of the "5th Battalion 60th Regiment."

In another large volume, styled "Army Returns, 1800," under the monthly "Abstract of the Returns of the Infantry in Ireland," I came across various entries dealing with the formation of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen" in April, 1800, and its outcome, the "Rifle Corps" of August in the same year.

Thus in the Returns for June and July, under the heading, "*Names and Rank of Officers on Duty and on what Duty,*" the 21st Foot show three officers, viz., Lieutenants



A. D. Cameron and Robert Duncan, and 2nd Lieutenant B. Law as "On Command with the Rifle Corps on Bagshot Heath," whilst the 71st return Captain-Lieutenant Thomas Sidney Beckwith and two subalterns as "On Command with the Rifle Corps," and the 72nd similarly return Lieutenant John Ross and two others.

In August and September the same entries are to be found. Subsequently those officers are noted as having been permanently posted to the Rifle Corps.

For example, in October, Captain-Lieutenant Thomas Beckwith is returned: "Promoted in the Rifle Corps, 1st August, 1800."

Lastly, in November, Lieutenant John Ross is returned: "Appointed to the Rifle Corps, 23rd October."

These returns alone, apart from all other evidence which is known to exist on the subject, would serve to disprove the oft-repeated fable that the Experimental Corps and the Rifle Corps were two different creations.

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### "A DESPERATE RIFLEMAN," 1814.

WHILST reading the "Life of Benjamin Robert Haydon," the celebrated Historical Painter, I came across the following account of an interview he had with one of our Private Riflemen towards the close of the year 1814. Haydon visited Paris in the summer of that year, immediately after Napoleon's abdication, and when it was occupied by the Allies. His description of what he saw of the remains of the *Grande Armée* and also of the Allied Troops is most interesting. On his return from Paris he went to Hastings, where the following episode is entered in his journal.

"While I was at Hastings a Martello Tower at Bo-peep was full of wounded soldiers from Spain. Returning to town outside the coach, I had one of the 95th, a desperate Rifleman, by my side. He had yards of flannel wrapped round him. He was spare, pale, haggard, keen, and talked all the way. He had been wounded at Talavera, when Cuesta ran away, and the Duke was obliged to cross the Tagus and the French entered [Portugal]. This fellow and a Corporal of the Guards, hobbled out of the town, both wounded, bloody and lame. A man and two mules passed; they begged for help, but he disregarded them. 'I say, rifleman, is your rifle loaded?' said the Guardsman. 'I have never looked since the battle.' 'Touch up that fellow, if it will go off.'

"'Good God,' said a horror-stricken cockney on the other side, 'what did you do?'

"'Do! Why clapped up my rifle, to be sure; she never missed; down came my gentleman! We were too lame to mount, so we led the mules till we came to a ditch, and then slipped off the dyke on their backs, and, what's more, found three hundred dollars in the saddlebags.'

"'My God,' said the cockney, 'you wretch!'

"'That may be,' said the 95th man; 'but why did he not help us, the rascal, wounded for his d——d country.' We got gloriously safe to Elvas, and many good drinks we had of the three hundred dollars."

Haydon adds: "He gave us a description of the adventures of the advance; most entertaining. He said one Irish regiment took off all their buttons and passed them as shillings. They (the 95th) had changed clothes so often with the dead, enemies and English, that, on meeting the Duke once, he did not know what Regiment they were." \*

It is very evident that this exceedingly handy Private Rifleman must have been serving in one of the detachments of the 1st and 2nd Battalions which, under the command of Captain Bunbury, took part in the Battle of

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\* This episode is related in Sir William Cope's History of the Regiment.

Talavera. That he was rather summary in his dealings with the unfortunate Spaniard is undeniable, but as the alternative was to fall into the hands of the pursuing French, which meant, only too often, death, and the result was to enable both him and the wounded Guardsman to rejoin their Corps, it may be taken perhaps, by some, that, in this instance, "the end justified the means."

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### THE BREAKING UP OF THE LOUVRE COLLECTION, 1815.

THE Restoration of the Works of Art forcibly taken from the various European States by the victorious French during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars, and accumulated by them in the Louvre, was an affair which caused considerable commotion in Paris in 1815.

The French had ostentatiously declared that it would take 50,000 men to tear from them what they were pleased to term "the trophies of their victories," but which have been less euphoniously described by others as "stolen goods;" for it is very certain that in their forcible abduction, France had acted in defiance of the usages of civilised warfare.

During the past year I came upon an account of how the galleries of the Louvre were eventually despoiled of the ill-gotten plunder of our friends across the water, in a book entitled: "PARIS REVISITED IN 1815 by way of Brussels, including a Walk over the FIELD OF WATERLOO," by John Scott; published in 1815-6.

This book also gives some interesting details of the author's journey to Paris in the track of the victorious

British and Prussian troops, albeit the style is somewhat rambling and at times tedious. The chapter dealing with the visit to the Field of Waterloo gives a terribly realistic account of the scene of that tremendous struggle, as it presented itself, only a few weeks after June 18th.

Since it appears from Mr. Scott's book that our Riflemen were employed on the memorable occasion of the breaking up of the Louvre collection, I have reproduced the account of it here. At the time, the 1st Battalion was quartered in the village of Clichy and the 2nd Battalion was encamped in the Champs Elysées, hard by the Louvre; and so, no doubt, it was the latter Battalion which was employed to over-awe the Parisian mob.

The doubtful point that excited the greatest interest, both in the minds of the French and the foreign visitors to their capital, was the course which the Allies would pursue in regard to the great collections of the monuments of fine art, and the curiosities of antiquity and science which had been accumulated in Paris, chiefly at the expense of the States which, in the progress of the military invasions of France, had become the victims of the preponderance of her arms. The tide of fortune had at length turned, and these States, with the exception of one (which the others, however, had taken specially under their protection) were now in full possession of the French territory as conquerors.

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Austria, Italy, Prussia, the Netherlands, and the various smaller States of Germany were robbed of their finest works of genius and memorials of reputation. Rome had been stripped to enrich Paris; the Vatican had been despoiled to stock the Louvre. The Prussians alone seem to have made up their minds that if ever they had occasion to pay a second visit to Paris, they would not leave it the spoils of their country to boast of.

Prince Blucher, it seems, waited for no settlement in concert, and sought for no co-operation. From the first moment of his entrance into Paris, he proceeded spiritedly and independently in removing from the Louvre all that was in it of Prussian property; and all the blanks on the walls showed the daily progress of the French loss in this respect. The whole amount of it, however, would have been as nothing to the remainder of the collection, if the other members of the Alliance could have been induced to forbear.

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The esteemed sculptor, Canova, appeared as a claimant in behalf of Rome, which had only her venerable name to urge, having no force to support her rights. The story went at the time that Canova's representations, originally made to the French Government, were treated with cutting contempt. Talleyrand was said to have dropped, by way of taunt, that no pictures or statues could be taken from the Louvre unless there were at least 50,000 soldiers to see that they were safely taken down!

Before actual force was employed, representations were repeated to the French Government, but the Ministers of the King of France would neither promise due satisfaction, nor uphold a strenuous opposition. They showed a sulky disregard of every application. A deputation from the Netherlands formally claimed the Dutch and Flemish pictures taken during the Revolutionary wars from these countries; and this demand was conveyed through the Duke of Wellington, as Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch and Belgian Armies. About the same time, also, Austria determined that her Italian and German towns which had been despoiled should have their property replaced; and Canova, the anxious representative of Rome, after many fruitless appeals to Talleyrand, received assurances that he, too, should be furnished with an armed force sufficient to protect him in taking back to that venerable city what had lost its highest value in its removal from thence.

Conflicting reports continued to prevail among the crowd of strangers and natives as to the intention of the Allies, but on Saturday, the 23rd of September, all doubt was removed. On going up to the door of the Louvre, I found a guard of 150 British Riflemen drawn up outside. I asked one of the

soldiers what they were there for? "Why, they tell me, sir, that they mean to take away the pictures," was his reply. I walked in amongst the statues below. In one of the halls I found two brown-complexioned, stout, good-natured looking women, the wives of English soldiers, examining, very curiously, the large reclining figure of the Tiber. One of them exclaimed with a laugh, "See how the young devils run over his body!"

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I was called from the marbles by a sudden rushing of feet from without, and on going to the great staircase, I saw the English guard (Riflemen) hastily tramping up its magnificent ascent. A crowd of astounded French followed in their rear, and from above many of the visitors to the gallery of pictures were attempting to force their way past the ascending soldiers, catching an alarm from their sudden entrance. We had, in Paris, our daily reports of the probability of convulsions, massacres, insurrections, and what not that was terrible, and the Louvre was by many deemed the spot where the disturbance was most likely to break out—it being there that the highest degree of French exasperation would most probably be kindled. It was the general remark of even the people themselves, that no infliction of the Allies, or of their own Government, no loss of territory or violation of liberty, would affect them with such mortification, rage and sorrow, as the seizure of the monuments of art and the curiosities. This was taking the feathers from their caps, and would, therefore, hurt them more than snatching bread from their mouths or pulling the coat from their backs. No wonder, therefore, if it was at first imagined that the English guard had been called into the Louvre in consequence of the appearances of some explosion of popular fury. The alarm was, however, unfounded; but the spectacle that presented itself was very impressive. A British officer dropped his men in files along this magnificent gallery until they extended, two and two, at small distances, from its entrance to its extremity. All the spectators were breathless, in eagerness to know what was to be done—but the soldiers stopped as machines, having no care beyond obedience to their orders. They proceeded to *untie the oilskins from the locks of their rifles*. The bustle, and dust, and buzz of the

armed men and of the curious, agitated crowds, presented a marked contrast to the tranquil dignity of the Raphaels and Titians on the walls, which, nevertheless, were the cause of all this hurly-burly.

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The work of removal now commenced in good earnest; porters with barrows, and ladders, and tackles of ropes, made their appearance. The collection of the Louvre might *from that moment be considered as broken up for ever*. The sublimity of its orderly aspect vanished; it took now the melancholy, confused, desolate air of a large auction-room after a day's sale.

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When the French gallery was thoroughly cleared of the property of other nations, I reckoned the number of pictures which then remained to it, and found that the total left the French nation of the fifteen hundred paintings which constituted their magnificent collection was—*two hundred and seventy-four*. The Italian division comprehended about eighty-five specimens—these were now dwindled to *twelve*.

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The removal of the statues were longer in commencing, and took up more time; they were still packing these up when I quitted Paris. I saw the Venus, the Apollo, and the Laocoon removed; these may be deemed the presiding deities of the collection. The solemn, antique look of these halls fled for ever when the workmen came in with their straw and plaster of Paris to pack up. The French could not for some time allow themselves to believe that their enemies would dare to deprive them of these sacred works—it appeared to them impossible that they should be separated from France—from *La France*—the country of the Louvre and the Institute; it seemed a contingency beyond the limits of human reverses. But it happened, nevertheless—they were all removed.

## A REMINISCENCE OF SIR JOHN KINCAID.

IN a biographical sketch of the late Sir William White Cooper, Surgeon-Oculist to the Queen, who died in 1886, the following extract from one of his diaries is given regarding Sir John or, as he styles him, "Captain Kincaid of the Rifles, eminently distinguished as having led two forlorn hopes in the Peninsula," and with whom Sir William was well acquainted.

"He was a tall, stern-looking, but most amiable man. I remember on his being called upon to return thanks for his health being proposed; he got up, stammered, hesitated, and at last exclaimed: 'By G—d, I'd rather lead a forlorn hope than make a speech, *I can't do it!*' and sat down amidst uproarious applause."

Both of Kincaid's admirable books, "Adventures in the Rifle Brigade," and "Random Shots from a Rifleman," have been out of print for many years, and second-hand copies of either are becoming rarer and more difficult to obtain every month.

The immediate cause of this is due to the fact that many of the keener present wearers of the green jacket consider it a pious act to collect as many of the "Regimental Books," *i.e.*, the works of Riflemen, as possible.

It may surprise some to hear that the number of these (exclusive of the five volumes of the CHRONICLE) now amounts to no less than twenty, and it is needless to add that no other Regiment possesses such a Regimental library.

Fortunately for the Private Riflemen of the present day, a capital cheap reprint\* of Sir John's "Adventures in the Rifle Brigade" has been recently published, with

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\* Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., "The Manchester Library" Series, St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.



several illustrations of Peninsular battles (including the passage of the Douro, at which the Regiment was *not* present), which is sold at threepence per copy in paper covers, or at sixpence in red cloth, and is a perfect marvel of cheapness.

A large number have been taken by the Regiment, where they have been much appreciated by all ranks.

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## 2ND BATTALION COLLECTION OF MEDALS.

THE following additions have been made during the year 1894 to the 2nd Battalion collection of medals won by Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Riflemen.

(1) Waterloo Medal.—Inscribed, “Joseph Tomlinson, 1st. Batt. Rif. Brig. late 95th.”

This medal has the original steel ring replaced by a large, flat silver bar. It is of especial interest since I purchased it by chance in Leicestershire, and on receiving it found it belonged to Corporal J. Tomlinson, whose Peninsular medal was already in the collection. It is, of course, impossible to say how long the medals have been separated before they were once again hung together.

(2) Peninsular medal with nine bars.—Inscribed, “T. Cooper, 95th Foot Rifles.”

The clasps are for “Busaco,” “Fuentes d’Onor,” “Ciudad Rodrigo,” “Badajoz,” “Salamanca,” “Victoria,” “St. Sebastian,” “Orthes,” and “Toulouse.”

This medal has been verified at the Horse Guards. Private Cooper belonged to the 1st Battalion and was one of the Storming Party with Lieut. Hamilton, a memoir of whose career appears in this number of the CHRONICLE.

(3) Medal for "Distinguished Conduct in the Field."—Inscribed, "Corpl. W. Turner, 1st Bn. Rifle Brigade." Corporal Turner was awarded this medal and a gratuity of £10 for his services in the Crimea.

From the medal rolls it appears that eighteen Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Riflemen of the 1st Battalion and nine of the 2nd Battalion were awarded this medal, with gratuities ranging from £5 to £15, with the exception of three men, who received no gratuity.

(4) Medal for Meritorious Service.—This medal was instituted in 1847 for issue to Sergeants as a reward for long and meritorious service. The present one was given to Sergeant-Major Cousens, who joined the 2nd Battalion in Brighton in 1832, was appointed Sergeant-Major in 1843 and discharged in 1853. He was subsequently Sergeant-Major of the 1st Herts R.V. for over fifteen years, and died in 1872. His son, Colour-Sergeant Cousens, who enlisted in the 2nd Battalion a month after his father's death, and who has recently taken his discharge on completing twenty-one years' service, has entrusted this medal to me, to place in the collection.

(5, 6 and 7) Group of three medals of Private J. Cooper, 1st Battalion, viz., South Africa, Crimea with four clasps, and Turkish.

(8 and 9) Crimea with four clasps and Turkish medal of Private A. Tomalin, 1st Battalion. These have been suspended with the Sardinian medal of Corporal Tarrant to represent those which he was granted, but which have, unfortunately, not been traced.

The collection now numbers thirty-nine medals. During the year two out of the six medals (viz., the Meritorious Service and Distinguished Conduct) noted as being "wanted" in the CHRONICLE for 1893, have been obtained.

## ROLL OF SURVIVORS, WHO SERVED AS COMBATANT OFFICERS WITH THE RIFLE BRIGADE IN THE CRIMEA.

*(Compiled by one of them.)*

General W. H. Bradford.  
 General F. R. Elrington, *C.B.*  
 General *Lord* Alexander Russell, *C.B.*  
 Colonel H. Hardinge.  
 General *Sir* Julius Glyn, *K.C.B.*  
 Thomas Inglis, Esq.  
*Sir* A. P. Paston-Cooper, *Bart.*  
 Lieut.-General *Sir* W. A. Fyers, *K.C.B.*  
 Colonel Hercules Walker-Mylne.  
 Lieut.-General *Sir* E. Newdegate-Newdigate, *K.C.B.*  
 Colonel *Hon.* W. J. Colville, *C.B.*  
 Captain A. W. Clifton.  
 General *Sir* John Ross, *G.C.B.*  
 Captain Alfred Manners Drummond.  
 Major Walter F. Balfour.  
 Major-General A. F. Warren, *C.B.*  
 Lieut.-Colonel H. Gore Lindsay.  
 Colonel Thomas Harvey Bramston.  
*Hon.* and *Rev.* George Legge.  
 Major-General *Sir* E. Blackett, *Bart.*  
 Major-General Henry J. Maclean.\*  
 Lieut.-General H. R. L. Newdigate, *C.B.*  
 Major-General A. H. Stephens, *C.B.*  
 Major George S. Windham.  
 Captain *Hon.* F. C. Morgan, *M.P.*  
 Major *Sir* William Cuninghame, *Bart.*, *V.C.*  
 Lieut.-Colonel *Hon.* H. W. Campbell.  
 Major *Sir* Henry Wilmot,\* *Bart.* *V.C.*, *C.B.*

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Those officers marked thus \* landed in the Crimea subsequent to September 8th, 1855, and were not granted the medal.

General *Sir* Martin Dillon,\* *K.C.B.*, *C.S.I.*

Colonel *Lord* Edward Pelham Clinton.\*

Major C. E. Musgrave.

Colonel C. W. Dashwood.\*

Major-General J. P. Carr Glyn.

Lord Ruthven.

Colonel J. Clerk, *C.S.I.*

Major John S. Knox, *V.C.*

Colonel R. E. S. Harington-Stuart.

Major-General C. R. H. Nicholl.

Major-General F. E. Sotheby.

Captain H. S. Vandeleur.\*

Colonel H. Eyre, *C.B.*

Colonel C. T. Bunbury.\*

Captain W. H. Eccles.

Colonel C. G. Slade.\*

Colonel C. W. Cragg.

Colonel H. B. H. Blundell,\* *C.B.*

Captain *Hon.* Sidney Carr Glyn.

C. T. Murdoch,\* Esq.

William Johnson,\* Esq.

Lieut.-Colonel H. A. St. John Mildmay.

Colonel W. H. Deedes,\* *D.S.O.*

Captain H. L. Wickham.\*

The foregoing has been chiefly compiled from Army Lists of 1854-5, and must be viewed simply as an attempt to place on record the names of those only who served as Combatant Officers. In consequence it does not include Surgeons, Quarter-masters or Paymasters, nor those who served in the Crimea in the Ranks and subsequently obtained Commissions. Corrections are invited, with a view to the issue of a complete roll to include *all* who served in the Crimea in a future issue of the **CHRONICLE**.

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Those officers marked thus \* landed in the Crimea subsequent to September 8th, 1855, and were not granted the medal.

# RETURN OF CASUALTIES DURING THE CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST.

## 2ND BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.

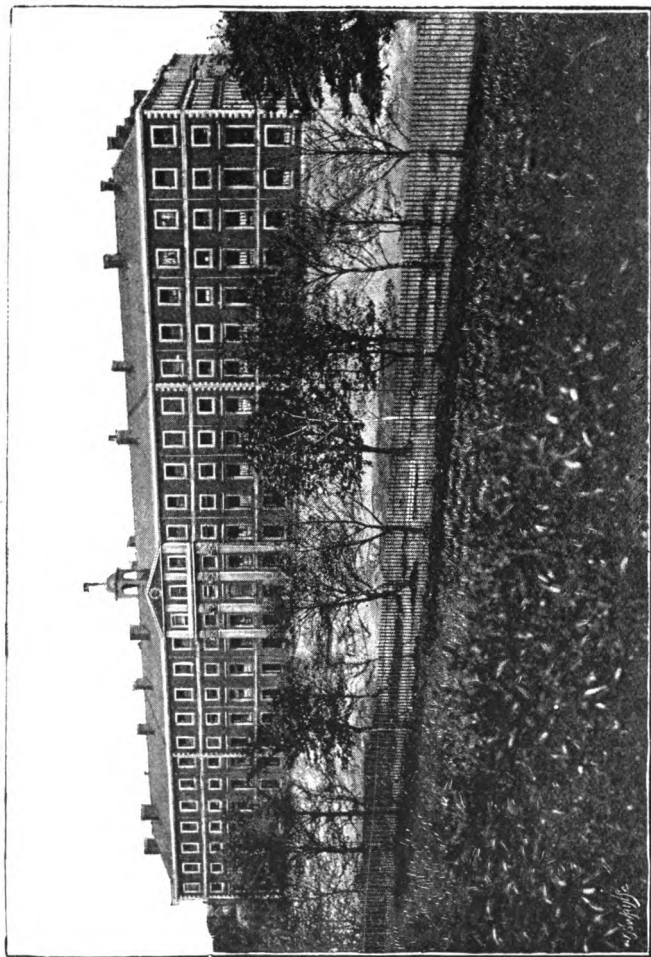
### *Officers.*

Killed in Action	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wounded Severely	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ Slightly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Died of Wound	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Amputation	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							—
							22

			Sergts.	Buglers.	File.	Total.
Killed in Action	...	...	9	—	82	91
Wounded Severely	...	...	11	1	299	311
„ Slightly	...	...	7	3	248	258
Died of Wounds	...	...	5	1	30	36
„ Disease	...	...	9	1	105	115
Invalided, not included above			1	—	4	5
Died at different Stations	...		2	—	236	238
Deserted	...	...	—	—	—	—
Total			44	6	1,024	1,074

			Sergts.	Buglers.	File.	Total.
Prisoners of War and missing and who have rejoined	...		—	—	5	5
Number who have suffered amputation	...	...	5	1	46	52





**THE RIFLE DÉPÔT BARRACKS, WINCHESTER.**  
**DESTROYED BY FIRE, DECEMBER 16th, 1864.**

## THE GREAT FIRE AT WINCHESTER BARRACKS.

WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, 1894, will be a day of sad memories to all Riflemen past and present, for on it was utterly destroyed our dear old home at Winchester, the military birthplace of so many of us, and whose name is connected with such pleasant recollections of every kind and description. Even those of us who saw the fire at its work of destruction, and were the first to experience the inevitable consequences, have hardly yet thoroughly realised that, for the present at least, the names of Winchester and the Rifle Depot are no longer united.

At the time of writing, the question of our eventual return has not, as far as is known, been settled, though we have every reason to believe we are to do so; still I venture to think that, to those Riflemen who knew Winchester in the old days, it will never seem quite the same, and the grand old pile which has been at one time or another during its long and varied life, a palace, a pleasure-house, a prison\* and a barrack, will seem but poorly replaced by the best and most commodious modern barracks that can be designed.

The fire was first discovered, close on midnight, by Lance-Corporal Jackson, K.R.R. He had returned off pass shortly before, and, noticing nothing unusual, had

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\* As it is well known, Charles II. gave it to Nell Gwynne to live in, and during the Napoleonic wars at the beginning of the century, it was used for the safe custody of French prisoners of war.



gone to bed. His barrack-room was on the south side on the second floor, the same as and adjoining the pay-office, to which latter there was a separate flight of stairs. As he was dozing off, he became conscious of a strong smell of smoke, and opening his eyes, saw the ruddy gleams of fire shining through the chinks of the wooden partition which separated the barrack-room from the pay-office. He sprang up, alarmed the men in the room, and, without stopping to put anything on, rushed downstairs and gave the alarm to the main guard. Before the N.C.O. in charge left the barrack-room, he noticed through the chinks in the floor that the pay-office staircase was a mass of flame. These details are important, as they bear on the question whether the fire could have been mastered, supposing that water had been obtainable at once, and they go far to prove that, even at the time the fire was discovered, the building was already doomed. The commander of the main guard, Sergt. Thair, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, at once sounded the fire alarm, and, in accordance with the orders of the guard, despatched a man to the waterworks about a quarter of a mile distant up the hill; as the water, by a District order, was turned off at night in order to prevent waste. The Warrant Officer, A.S.C. arrived promptly, and breaking the protecting glass of the by-pass, turned on the water at full pressure. Meantime the fire picquet had dragged the two barrack manual-engines into position, and connecting the hoses, had begun to pump; but for some reason which will probably never be satisfactorily explained, no water came for at least twenty minutes, and it was an hour or more before it came in sufficient power to be of the slightest use.

By the time the water had begun to come at all, the

town steam and manual engines had arrived, but without adequate water power, they were as useless as the others. Shortly after their arrival, the flames were seen bursting out of the barrack-room windows on either side of the pay-office, and then all idea of saving the building was abandoned. Fanned by a strong westerly wind, and much aided by the open space without party walls which ran the whole length of the building between the roof and the ceiling of the top story, the fire spread with marvellous rapidity. Almost at the same moment as the flames burst forth from the southern barrack-room windows, they were seen surmounting the Clock Tower in the centre, and an instant later, darting out of the northern windows. Thenceforward the energies of all were set upon preserving the County Hall from the same fate. For some time the result of our efforts appeared doubtful, and had the wind changed but a point to the southward there can be little doubt but that nothing could have saved this grand old building. As it was, the flames were blown just clear of it, and the lowness of its roof allowed the engines, even before the full pressure of water was obtained, to immediately extinguish the comparatively slight amount of burning *débris* which fell upon it.

During the brief time that had elapsed before the rooms became untenable, officers and men, not employed with the engines, had not been idle. The whole of the Office Records in the Orderly Room were saved, also the Sergeants' Mess-plate and much of their furniture, whilst the men in the ground floor rooms managed to take away a certain proportion of their equipment, but as they had turned down promptly on the alarm sounding, hardly anything was saved from the upper stories, for the amazingly swift advance of the fire, and

the dense columns of smoke rolling down the stairs, drove back any who attempted to ascend.

Individual acts of gallantry are recorded in both Corps. Col.-Sergt. Goodhew, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, whilst making a dash for some Company documents, saw a Sergeant of the K.R.R. asleep in his bunk, and at great personal risk, rescued him, being himself afterwards overpowered by the smoke, and rescued by Col.-Sergt. Slee, 3rd Battalion. Many other similar acts might be recorded. No lives were lost, the one matter for congratulation in the whole sad business.

Meantime, the flames mounted higher and higher, and lit up the whole country around, whilst crowds of spectators watched the wonderful sight from the railway embankment and St. James's Terrace. Wherever anything could be done, the men worked with a will; indeed, nothing could be better than the behaviour of all during that trying night, both in the Rifle and Hampshire Depôts. But after the first half hour or so, little could be done by the majority, who, in a drizzling rain, stood and watched the sad work of destruction. At 1.15 a.m. the Clock Tower fell in with a crash, and by 4.30 a.m. the fire was practically over, leaving nearly the whole shell with the tall chimneys standing grim and stark, a testimony to the excellent manner in which it was originally built.

As soon as the fire had subsided, arrangements for temporarily housing and provisioning the men were actively begun. Each man had, by 6.30 a.m., a cup of hot tea and bread and butter. The Hospital and Gymnasium were put under contribution, the School-room turned into a canteen, and four blankets issued per man. Great coats were also issued the same day.

Most unfortunately, Captain Riley was rendered com-

pletely *hors de combat* during the night by slipping up and spraining the tendons of his leg. There was hardly an Officer who could have been so ill spared at the moment. But by a great stroke of luck, his brother-in-law, Mr. Dwane, Quarter-Master of the 1st Battalion K.R.R., happened to be staying with him, and in the kindest manner came forward and offered his services, which were invaluable. He prepared the numberless documents, clothing returns, &c., entailed by the fire, carried out all Colonel Browne's arrangements both for the time being and for the subsequent double move, and only left us when we were fairly settled in Gosport Barracks. All Riflemen owe him their most hearty thanks for his valuable services in this emergency.

The whole Depôt moved by train on Saturday, the 22nd, to the forts on Portsdown Hills, where it spent as merry a Christmas as was possible under the circumstances, and on Wednesday, 9th January, marched into quarters at the New Barracks, Gosport.

To those past Riflemen who have settled round the old home sympathy is especially due. Their loss, temporary only, we hope, will be keenly felt by the Rifle Depôt, to whose social life they and theirs were such an addition. The women and children have also lost many friends, notably Miss Frances Montgomery, who has for so long and with such devotion worked amongst them.

Finally, we trust that all our friends in the town and the neighbourhood, whose kind hospitality so greatly helped to make Winchester the pleasant station it was, will not entirely forget the Rifle Depôt during its enforced absence from amongst them.

F. S. THORNTON.

## A RUN IN A WAR BALLOON.

LAST autumn I attended a "Course of Military Ballooning" at Aldershot, and as, amongst other experiences, we one day ran to Winchester, I will here give an account of our journey to the "Haven of Rest for Riflemen," as it used sometimes to be styled.

The balloon which carried me and my aeronaut was a brand new one made entirely of "skin" obtained from the interiors of oxen, joined together by the process which has been brought to such perfection at our School of Ballooning. Its capacity was 10,000 cubic feet, and it carried a wickerwork car suitable for two persons.

A few days previously, my companion and I had made a run to Portsmouth, landing near Cosham, and on this occasion I had worked out a system of sketching from a balloon which was now to be put into practice.

We carried with us, besides the rope and grapnel, the following instruments—viz., a barometer, for keeping a record of our altitude; a thermometer, for noting the changes of temperature which so greatly affect the hydrogen with which the balloon is filled, and, in consequence, its "life"; one of my own magnetic compasses, working on gimbals, for observing the bearings of our course; a watch, for keeping the log of our run, and for the mysterious process known as "sketching by time"; and last, but not least, a cavalry sketching case.

The latter was one designed by me and especially fitted for balloon-sketching with a pivotted ruler, by the

aid of which I was able to "lay back" correctly on the course we had come and so draw in the roads, woods, streams, &c., we passed, in their proper relative positions. On the board was a long strip of paper wound up on rollers at either side, measuring  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width, and ruled across with faint lines at one inch intervals.

My system of balloon-sketching consists simply of looking back whence one has come, "setting" the board truly on this point, and then drawing in all the "detail" of the country "by time" as one passes exactly over any part of it. To do this accurately, the rate of the wind has to be estimated and a suitable value given to each inch of paper. Thus, in the present instance, we found the wind to be blowing at about twenty miles an hour, and, in consequence, by taking every inch on the sketch to represent three minutes' run, we got twenty inches' sketch to an hour (or twenty miles' run) or, in other words, our sketch was at a scale of one inch to a mile.

To ascertain the rate of the wind a measured mile is run at the start and the time noted and the scale arranged accordingly. For example, in the present instance, we at the start estimated the wind to be twelve miles an hour, and so called each inch on our paper five minutes' run, but a short experience showed us that we had underrated the force of the wind considerably, and we accordingly changed and allowed three minutes to each inch and worked on that scale for the rest of the journey. The result was thoroughly satisfactory, and a map of the whole country traversed was produced which was, in fact, far more correct in all its details than I had ever hoped it would be.

Leaving the mess of the 4th Battalion in the Marl-

brough Lines (North Camp) one morning early in October, I walked down to the Balloon Yard near the Wharf Bridge and found the balloon "filled" and ready to go.

Before starting on a "free-run" in a balloon it is usual to send off one or two "pilots," or small toy balloons, and to note carefully the direction they take by means of a map of the country, truly "set," on the ground.

On the present occasion, our pilot took a course of magnetic S.W. by W., which we reckoned would carry us somewhere south of Winchester. It was a dull, cold day, with dark masses of clouds to windward, and the balloon was straining and plunging to be free as we climbed into the car and made the final preparations and adjustments of the instruments.

Our ship now was "ballasted up," *i.e.*, had as much sand in bags stowed in the car as would keep the balloon in equilibrium or just "lifting." Three or four pounds of sand were then thrown out, followed by a few handfuls, and then, as my aeronaut, who was grasping the hand of a man on *terra-firma*, felt we had the right amount of "lift" (a delicate calculation, and one requiring great experience and skill to arrive at), he let go his grip and we were off. The motion of a free balloon must be felt to be realised—if indeed it can be truly said to be felt at all—for were it not for watching the ground as it slips away from beneath one, it would be impossible to know that one was moving and rising fast. No matter how furious a gale blows; in a free balloon it is a death-like calm—not a breath of air is felt, and to use a homely illustration, a wax taper would not be blown out—the reason, of course, being that the balloon is moving with the wind, and is, in fact, for the time, as if it were a part of it.

Passing exactly above the Royal Pavilion, we skimmed over Hungry Hill; the Long Valley and other familiar objects being spread below us as on a map, whilst small parties of soldiers were to be seen dotted about here and there occupied in "Field Training" and kindred entertainments.

Leaving Crondall on our right we crossed an undulating and wooded country, spreading alarm and consternation amongst the wood-pigeons, whilst the jays with discordant cries made off on our approach.

It is curious to remark how alarmed all birds, both wild and domesticated, and more especially the latter, appear to be at the sight of a balloon. As we passed over a farmyard close to Froyle, the fowls stampeded into barns and under ricks, whilst the ducks rushed into an adjacent pond and commenced diving furiously to elude the awful apparition. The most absurd point was that owing to the clearness of all water when viewed from a height, we could see the ducks when under the water equally as well as when on the surface. It is also interesting to note how clearly sound travels when up in the balloon. At enormous altitudes it is easy to hear the noise of horses trotting and of wheeled traffic, whilst at several thousand feet, all the sounds of the busy world below rise in a continuous hum. As a balloon speeds its way across a thickly-populated country like England, its appearance is greeted by what may almost be described as a continuous roar of human voices. People at widely-separated villages and farms call out to their immediate neighbours to look up, and the combined sounds reach the occupants of the balloon in a most curious medley. On the occasion of our Portsmouth run, we passed over many hop-fields where the hop-pickers were busily at work, and as each successive



party sighted us, a chorus of cries and shouts ascended. "Come down, come down," is the favourite formula, repeated with endless monotony for mile after mile of one's journey. Once, passing over a hop-field, my comrade was tempted to shout in reply, "You come up." As a repartee, it certainly was a success, as was testified by the shouts of laughter from all sides, save and except the spokesman who, suddenly withdrawing his former invitation, vented his annoyance by a string of objurgations commencing with "Go on! you — silly — the rest being mercifully softened and lost to our ears as we rapidly drifted away southward.

As we passed over the town of Alton, the clock struck twelve; we had hitherto been travelling at a low altitude, 800 to 1000 feet, for convenience of sketching, since when at any great height up, it is difficult to correctly note the shape of the ground, and the undulations of a country. Owing to the usual loss of gas by expansion, &c., we now commenced gradually to fall, descending from 1,250 feet to 750 in a few minutes. A judicious expenditure of 5lbs. of ballast, however, soon caused us to rise again steadily, and as we neared Old Alresford we were up 1,350 feet. Passing directly above this village and to the north side of Alresford, it was interesting to see "the meeting of the waters" which takes place at that town, the various streams winding down the valleys in the chalk downs meeting about Alresford and emerging on the west in the form of the well-known Itchen. At twenty minutes to one, we crossed the water meadows west of Alresford, intersected by scores of artificial streamlets, and having a most curious appearance when viewed from above. To the north of us was Tichborne Park with its sheet of water and wooded hills, whilst ahead of us lay Avington. I had not seen the latter

place for fourteen years, when I used to shoot there with the kindly owner, the late Mr. Shelley—now, alas, gone with so many others of one's friends. Passing directly above Avington House, we skirted the pond which, from our height of 1,500 feet, seemed to be drained dry, an optical delusion of course; every patch of weeds and each mud-bank was clearly visible, whilst the holes out of which I have taken many a good pike could also be easily discerned. N.B.—A balloon might be useful to a fisherman at times!

And now in front of us, and almost at our feet lay the old city of Winchester, and as we traversed the high chalk downs, the sun came out, and the gas expanding, we rose rapidly to an altitude of over 2,000 feet. Every road, farmstead, and other object was familiar to me—save, indeed, the new line of railway which runs under St. Catharine's Hill.

It was close on one o'clock when we found ourselves over the old town and were greeted with a shrill cry of welcome rising from every street and alley as people called to their neighbours to look up. As our course lay directly towards the barracks, I decided to descend at Winchester, although we had enough ballast to carry us on into Dorsetshire, and we accordingly pulled the valve and made preparations to come down. Nearing barracks, it became evident we were going to cross right over them, and a few minutes later, when exactly above the inner square, the well-known Dinner-horn sounded, and I was gratified to see that the Subaltern Orderly Officer was on the alert and ready to inspect what used to be termed at the Dépôt the "Men's luncheons," at the right moment.

The balloon, however, proved to be a superior attraction to the dinners, and the embryo Riflemen came tumbling out into the square and cheered us on our way.

A visiting card I dropped overboard was spotted by some of them and a rush made across the square to catch it, but it was wafted by an under-current of wind across the railway into the cemetery on the hill, whence it was retrieved in triumph. As I sailed over the old barracks, what a flood of memories the sight of them called back, and how little did I reckon that in a few short weeks the grand old building would be a thing of the past! There was the old rookery, so lofty from below, yet so trivial when viewed from above, which, as a subaltern, I had climbed to rob and had been ordered down by our kind old Commandant, Colonel Wombwell, who sent the Sergeant-Major to get the name of "that man up the elm trees." There was the long level roof of the Officers' Quarters which, once upon a time, the subalterns of the 2nd Battalion discovered to afford so easy a means of access to various parts of the building, to the discomfiture of some who did not reckon upon nocturnal visitors through their ceilings. But this was all twenty years ago and more, and what changes had not taken place in the regiment in that time! I called to mind the Battalion which stood on that parade in 1874, with many in the ranks who had fought through the Indian Mutiny, and not a few in the Crimea as well, now all scattered for ever and gone.

But all this time our balloon was falling fast, and as the wind was light, we decided to descend on the open downs as soon as we were clear of the trees and enclosures west of the barracks. When nearing Oliver's Battery we cut away the seizing on the grapnel and away the latter flew down the rope, and after dragging a few yards, caught in a bush on a bank and brought us up short. As the balloon quivered and commenced to fall; the command, "Save your legs," was given, and we hung on to

the hoop and lifted our feet clear. Down we came with a great crash and rose again to repeat the process once or twice. Meanwhile the valve was opened and the balloon soon lost its lifting power and lay prone, beating and struggling ineffectually to rise. We, in the meantime lay snug in the car, being rolled from side to side but never quitting it, else the balloon would have risen again. As she gradually lost her "lift" one of us crept out, and running round to the crown unscrewed the valve. We had landed at 1.3 p.m., and by 1.13 the envelope was empty. People came up on foot and some on horseback from all directions as usual, and so, sending for a cab, we packed our balloon into its basket-work car and conveyed it to the station for the return journey to Aldershot by rail.

On the way I was able to visit the barracks and see some of the boys, and I think I may fairly claim to be the first Rifleman who has travelled from Aldershot to Winchester in a War Balloon to call on the Rifle Depôt.

WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

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## CUPS, TROPHIES, &c., BELONGING TO THE REGIMENT.

A WISH having been expressed to have some record of the Cups, Trophies, &c., belonging to the Regiment; each Battalion was requested to send a photograph of the same to the Editor. As will be seen, this request was variously interpreted; the 1st Battalion, which has a very large amount of plate, only sending a picture of their trophies, whilst the 2nd and 3rd Battalions had the greater part of their plate photographed and the 4th Battalion sent a picture chiefly illustrative of their Shooting Cups. The illustrations, it is hoped, may prove of interest to past Riflemen who may recognise amongst the collection some old companions of days gone by.

### 1ST BATTALION.

1. Yak's Head.
2. Peninsular Horn.
3. Elephant's Foot.
4. Snuff Box, 1843.
5. Rhinoceros's Foot.
6. Peninsular Horn.
7. Silver Skewers, 95th Rifle Corps.
8. Colonel Coote Manningham's Cup. "To the Officers 1st Battn. 95th Rifle Corps, 1805."
9. Athletic Shield.
10. Calcutta Polo Cups.
11. Shooting Shield.
12. Battalion Athletic Cup, 1869.
13. Battalion Steeple-Chase Cup.
14. Calcutta Paper-Chase Cup.
15. Carved Burmese Ivory tusk from East Karenni.
16. Burmese "Dah."
17. Hoof of Duke of Wellington's charger.
18. Russian Drum taken by Battalion in the Crimea.
19. Private W. Eagle's medals.

## 2ND BATTALION.

1. Battalion Football Challenge Cup.
2. Irish Grand Military Cup, 1891.  
(Won and presented by Capt. Lawrence.)
3. Aldershot Cup, 1886.  
(Won and presented by Capt. Lawrence.)
4. Rifle Brigade Point-to-Point Challenge Cup.  
(Held by 2nd Battalion since 1893.)
5. Burmese Bowl presented by Sir Martin Dillon.
6. Ernest Manningham Buller Memorial Bowl.  
(From Major-General E. Manningham Buller.)
7. Indian Bowl presented by Major Hon. E. Noel.
8. Col. Martin Dillon's Bowl, "20 years' service in R.B."
9. Crimean Memorial Bowl.
10. Cigar-Lighter from Chestnut Troop R.H.A.
11. Silver "Agdan" from Majors Dillon, Sir H. Wilmot,  
and F. E. Sotheby.
12. Claret Jugs from Sir George Brown, 1841.
13. Gold Mask taken by Battalion from the King's Palace,  
Coomassie, 1874.
14. Claret Jug, same as No. 12.
15. Abyssinian Silver Gauntlet (from Sir M. Dillon.)
16. Colonel Coote Manningham's Cup. "To the Officers  
2nd Battn. 95th Rifle Corps, 1805."
17. Snuff box containing Gold Medal of the Duke of  
Wellington and hair in locket, from Marquis of Douro, 1834.
18. Silver Salver presented by Robert Uniacke Penrose-  
Fitzgerald, 1867.

The preceding list obviously only indicates a tithe of the Cups, &c., presented to the 2nd Battalion by Rifle-men and friends. It was found simply impossible, owing to the small size of the picture, to number off the plate as depicted and provide a full key-list. Hence the absence of further reference here to many much valued presents must be forgiven, whilst the kindly donors may rest assured that their gifts are none the less appreciated, serving as they do to keep in mind the

names of past wearers of the Green Jacket in the 2nd Battalion as well as of old comrades in the 60th Rifles, 9th Lancers and the 15th Hussars.

In addition to the foregoing, the Challenge Shields, which are not included in the plate showing the Cups, Trophies, &c., are as follows :—

1. Battalion Cricket Shield.
2. Battalion Athletic Shield.
3. Battalion Musketry Shield.
4. Battalion Musketry (Recruits) Shield, presented by Major Sackville.

The following Shields were won outright and are also in the possession of the Battalion.

1. Army Rifle Meeting, Aldershot, 1885. Inter-Regimental Volleys.
2. Army Rifle Meeting, Aldershot, 1885. Infantry Running Match.
3. Army Rifle Meeting, Aldershot, 1888. Infantry Running Match.

### 3RD BATTALION.

No key-list sent.

### 4TH BATTALION.

1. Inter-Regimental Shooting Cup.
2. The Connaught Revolver Cup.
3. Silver Officer bought out of the Money Prize won with the Connaught Cup.
4. Young Soldiers' Shooting Cup.
5. Silver Rifleman bought out of Money Prize won with Young Soldiers' Cup.
6. Battalion Officers' Shooting Cup.
7. Montgomery Cup.
8. Battalion Cricket Cup.
9. Battalion Shooting Shield.
10. Umballa Hunt Challenge Cup.
- 11 and 12. Goorkha Knives from the 4th Goorkhas.



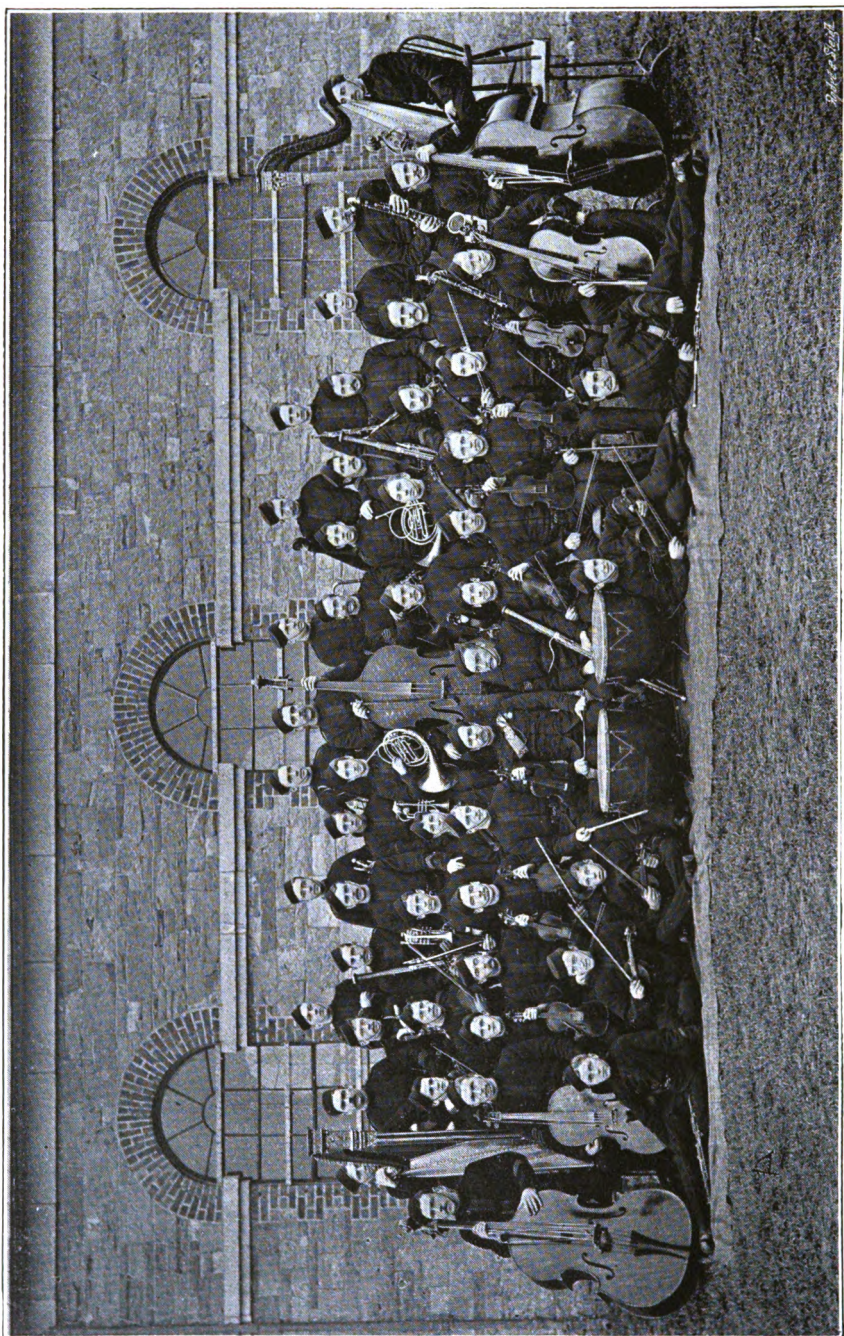
1      2      3      4      5      6      7  
 8      9      10      11      12

**CUPS, TROPHIES, &c.—4th BATTALION.**









STRING BAND—2nd BATTALION.

DUBLIN, DECEMBER, 1894.

## STRING BAND, 2ND BATTALION.

THIS band was started, or rather resuscitated in 1885, when the Battalion was at the Curragh under Colonel Slade, but it was not till our arrival at Aldershot that they could perform in public at all, and in fact not until we left Woolwich in 1890, where they had the advantage of constantly hearing the splendid R.A. String Band that they showed any marked improvement. Since then, under Mr. Connor's able Conductorship, they have become very useful indeed, as the number of engagements they obtain in Dublin and the neighbourhood testify. At present, the Band consists of sixteen violins, three violas, four violoncellos, three bass-viols and two harps, of course assisted by an adequate number of reeds and a few brass instruments and one pianist.

The great difficulty in starting a String Band is the initial expense of the instruments, but this might be got over in a great way by the Battalion departing abroad handing over a certain number of instruments to the Battalion which succeeds it at home and also, as many of the Bandsmen and Boys who do not go out with the Battalion. This has been proposed already, and if carried out, there would be in time, two *really* good String Bands belonging to the Regiment at home, as well as two smaller String Bands abroad. At the same time, I would point out that it is rather a push to make both ends meet, therefore if any old Riflemen who are the happy possessors of a taste for good music combined with a sufficiency of money, would give a helping hand now and again, they would be very greatly thanked by the present Riflemen, who are doing their best to keep up the credit of the Corps.

ARTHUR HOOD.

## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE following is explanatory of the illustrations not described in other parts of the CHRONICLE.

### 1ST BATTALION.

#### FOUR BEST SHOTS IN ANNUAL COURSE.

This appears in the Regimental Sheet Calendar, of which 1,000 have been printed this year.

#### GROUP OF THOSE STILL SERVING IN THE 1ST BATTALION WHO LANDED WITH IT IN INDIA IN SEPTEMBER, 1880.

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Col.-Sergt. Arnand       | 8. Qrmr.-Sergt. Hoggatt   |
| 2. Corpl. Yole              | 9. Sergt.-Major Morrish   |
| 3. Sergt. Foster            | 10. Lieut. and Qrmr. Hoey |
| 4. Act.-Corpl. Lamb         | 11. Bandmaster Peachey    |
| 5. Col.-Sergt. Horsman      | 12. Col.-Sergt. Leslie    |
| 6. Col.-Sergt. M. T. Bourne | 13. Private Plumb         |
| 7. Sergt. Baldwin           | 14. Private Waltho        |
|                             | 15. Private Staples       |

### 2ND BATTALION.

#### SIGNALLERS WORKING HELIOGRAPH.

This appears in the Regimental Sheet Calendar.

#### GROUP OF THOSE STILL SERVING WITH 2ND BATTALION WHO LANDED WITH IT AT GIBRALTAR IN NOVEMBER, 1873.

The names are given on the plate. They are all that remain in the Battalion of about six hundred who went out to Gibraltar in 1874. Since the plate was done, Colour-Sergt. Cousens has taken his discharge.

Including Mr. Bills' service as Canteen Steward since he ceased to be Colour-Sergeant, the eight represent a total of over 207 years' service in the Rifle Brigade.

### 3RD BATTALION.

#### GROUP OF RIFLEMEN.

This appears in the Regimental Sheet Calendar.

#### WARRANT OFFICERS, STAFF AND COLOUR-SERGEANTS, AND SERGEANTS.

- |                      |                                 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Sergt. Boness     | 22. Act.-Sergt. Dally           |
| 2. Sergt. Wignall    | 23. Sergt. Saxon                |
| 3. Act.-Sergt. Jones | 24. Sergt. Jackson              |
| 4. Sergt. Harper     | 25. Sergt. Ward                 |
| 5. Sergt. Taylor     | 26. Act.-Sergt. Fairley         |
| 6. Sergt. Ayers      | 27. Col.-Sergt. Thomson         |
| 7. Sergt. Bryant     | 28. Col.-Sergt. Mansbridge      |
| 8. Sergt. Wells      | 29. Col.-Sergt. Smith           |
| 9. Sergt. Tyler      | 30. Col.-Sergt. Hughes          |
| 10. Sergt. Selfe     | 31. Col.-Sergt. Hilliar         |
| 11. Sergt. Hiscock   | 32. Act.-Sergt. Tomsett         |
| 12. Sergt. Morgan    | 33. Band-Sergt. Halligan        |
| 13. Sergt. Bell      | 34. Canteen-Sergt. Haveron      |
| 14. Sergt. Higgins   | 35. Col.-Sergt. Sherman         |
| 15. Sergt. Winser    | 36. Bandmaster E. Richardson    |
| 16. Sergt. Evans     | 37. Sergt.-Major W. H. Davies   |
| 17. Sergt. Beard     | 38. Qrmr.-Sergt. Philpott       |
| 18. Sergt. Wheeler   | 39. Sergt.-Bugler Keen          |
| 19. Sergt. Oldfield  | 40. Pioneer-Sergt. Harding      |
| 20. Act.-Sergt. King | 41. Sergt. Master-Tailor Teskey |
| 21. Sergt. H. Moore  |                                 |

### 4TH BATTALION.

#### MAXIM MACHINE GUN IN ACTION.

This appears in the Regimental Sheet Calendar.

Lieut. Ernest Lascelles is the officer in charge of the M.G. Detachment.

## PRIVATE RIFLEMEN IN 4TH BATTALION WITH OVER TWELVE YEARS' SERVICE.

1. Brown	11. Kimmis	21. Parker
2. Barnes	12. Turner	22. Blackhurst
3. Mitchener	13. Sagrott	23. Richards
4. Burton	14. Scanlan	24. Gibson
5. Wheeler	15. Baily	25. Ham
6. Poole	16. Plail	26. Wooldridge
7. Moon	17. King	27. Gwynne
8. Burns	18. Tull	28. Melville
9. McCullough	19. Traylen	29. Colas
10. Barton	20. Stadden	

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## THE ORIGIN OF POLO IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

In July, 1894, in the *World* newspaper, a statement was made as to which regiment could lay claim to the introduction of the game of polo into the British Army, giving a date some twenty years after its actual occurrence. I sent the following communication, which appeared in the *World* of August 1st:—

“With reference to your article in this week's issue on ‘The Rise of Polo,’ allow me to correct your statement as to its origin in the British Army. In 1862, the 7th Hussars were at Umballa, India, in quarters, and kept a pack of hounds. The 89th Regiment were in barracks, and the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade in camp, Sir Robert Garrett in command of the Division. Towards the close of the cold weather, foxes and jackals became very scarce, and the garrison took to paper-chases on ponies. After a short time it was suggested that we should play hockey on horseback. This was successfully carried out, all joined in, and, though the game was not played

in the scientific manner it is now, it was continued from that year, and eventually developed into the polo of the present day. I was in the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and joined in the first game of 'hockey on horseback.' "

I have not much to add to the above except, perhaps, the names of some officers who were in Umballa at the time, and, as far as I can recollect, joined in our sport, as follows: Kinloch, A. S. Harington, Ramsbotham, Coulson, Nicholl, Jack Reid, Lane, Deedes, and many others of the Rifle Brigade, Colonel Percy Hill in command.

Colonel Bush, Captain Hale, Lieutenants Auberon Herbert and Le Marchant, of the 7th Hussars, are some of those whose names I can now recall to my mind.

The first game of "hockey on horseback" by the British Army was played on the ground in front of the Infantry Barracks at Umballa, but it is hardly necessary to say here that the game had been played from almost pre-historic times by the regiments of Native Cavalry.

GEORGE H. LLOYD-VERNEY.



## A BIRDS'-NESTING TRIP IN ANDALUSIA.

IN March and April last I once again went out to Gibraltar on an Ornithological Expedition with Colonel Irby. The latter, as many readers of the CHRONICLE know, is the author of the standard work on birds and shooting of these parts, viz., "The Ornithology of the Straits of Gibraltar," written by him in 1874. Since that date he has made various visits to Spain, and the information obtained thus, and from other sources, combined with the notes of my shooting and birds'-nesting expeditions extending over the same period, have now been incorporated in the new edition of his work, published this year by Mr. R. H. Porter. An additional interest was added to our rambles by impressing photography into our service in the shape of a small hand camera, with which we were able to obtain some good views of the nesting places resorted to by the eagles and vultures, so difficult to sketch with accuracy when time presses. Having had no time hitherto to make a proper study of photography, I was not a little anxious lest my first attempt in that line should prove abortive. Thanks, however, to the excellence of the instrument, I had no failures out of some sixty films exposed.

Colonel Irby and I established our head-quarters at the old *cortijo* at Tapatanilla, where we collected our six weeks' stores and from whence we made various expeditions of a few days into the Sierras.

In the cliff near Zara, the old walled Moorish town



**YOUNG GRIFFON VULTURE IN NEST.**

**LAJA DEL SISCAR, ANDALUSIA.**



on the shores of Trafalgar Bay, we found Bonelli's Eagle still nesting, and on the 2nd of April we saw two young eagles in the nest there, which we did not molest.

In the San Bartolomé, the square-topped hill which lies some twenty miles N. of Tarifa and dominates the Atlantic entrance to the Straits, we spent several days. Here we found the Golden Eagles had been driven away by the incessant persecutions of the goat-herds and others who suffer from their depredations. Bonelli's Eagle, however, still holds his own there, and I visited several nests of Griffon Vultures and got some finely-marked Egyptian Vultures' eggs from the face of the northern precipice. Colonel Irby now returned to Tapanilla to refit and I went on alone. In the Sierras to the eastward I obtained some photographs of nesting stations of the Lämmergeyer or Bearded Vulture and got some more Vultures' eggs.

In a wooded valley of another Sierra, we were fortunate enough to find the nest of the Imperial Eagle with three eggs, a huge mass of sticks placed in the summit of a big cork tree; we also found several nests of another tree-nesting member of the family, the Snake Eagle. But my greatest triumph was in at last discovering an Eagle-Owl's nesting-place, no easy matter, and one which had baffled me for many years. So far back as the spring of 1875, I had, when with Harry Fergusson, seen an Eagle-Owl fly across a rocky gorge in the Sierra del Retin, and this year found myself in the same locality. The hill-sides are extremely steep and rough, and clothed with giant heather and cistus, out of which crop up great masses of rock.

One day I saw an Eagle-Owl flying along the same valley with a rat in its talons, and knowing it must be nesting in the neighbourhood, I set to work to search

for it and was at last rewarded. The nest was simply a deep cavity in the steep hillside under an overhanging mass of rock, about a thousand feet above the valley below, and contained a young Eagle-Owl and one egg. I subsequently visited it on several occasions and always found the "larder" well stocked with freshly killed rabbits, weasels, rats, &c. The old birds apparently resented my intrusion, for they subsequently removed their infant to safer quarters, the whereabouts of which, in the wild desolation of the Sierra's top, I had no time to discover.

My most interesting experience was at the great cliff called the Laja del Sicar, so well known by sight to all who have ever shot at La Janda. I had first climbed this precipice on March 15th, 1877, on which occasion I reached many vultures' nests and succeeded in carrying off eight eggs. The cliff rises from a steep wooded slope densely overgrown with cork, wild olive, and other trees. From its summit to the ravine at its southern side is some 600 feet, and owing to the strata composing it having been tilted up to an angle of about 70 degrees, it is possible to traverse its face in many parts by simply climbing. The favourite caverns resorted to by the Griffon Vultures are, however, mostly dangerous to reach without the aid of a rope, and although on previous visits I had escalated the whole surface of the great cliff, on the present occasion I thought it wiser to have a cord handy in case of a slip, and so carried with me 200 feet of Alpine Club rope and some 30 feet of fine silk rope in a bag as a reserve.

I took with me a couple of Spaniards—Geronimo, the *Guardia* of the district, and Benito, the successor to Juan Palo, of Casas Viejas, well known to those Riflemen who have been at Gibraltar during the last ten

years. Descending about 200 feet in the usual manner in a bowline from a terrace some 40 feet below the summit, I reached a series of caverns containing several big nests, and by carefully utilising my 30 feet of silk rope I was enabled to drop down to the lowest one. The small camera was slung on my back, and I got several photos of Griffon's nests with eggs and with nestling birds, one of which is here given. In the last instance I was hanging on the rope with my foot against the cliff to steady me; and owing, I am told, to the vibrations of the rope, this plate was slightly "fogged," the only one which was not a complete success; still, it has been reproduced in Colonel Irby's new book, as have over twenty other views and sketches made by me during various expeditions to Spain.

Besides a number of eggs and a few bird skins, we obtained a good series of Spanish butterflies, beetles, and such small deer, as well as some nice plants, and altogether our expedition was a success.

The country about La Janda is in much the same condition as it was twenty years ago; the people seem to be desperately poor and much dissatisfied with the Government, to whom they attribute all their ills. When we reached the place on March 22nd, the laguna was of small dimensions and the southern portion of the plain not sufficiently flooded to show above the reeds. Very heavy rains for ten days soon filled it up till it attained enormous dimensions and all communication was, as usual, cut off, except along the Tarifa-Chiclana road. From personal observation and from what I can gather from the inhabitants, it would appear that the tendency of the great *vega* to become flooded and to remain flooded is one which is almost yearly on the increase. This is probably attributable to the gradual choking-up

of the various channels by which the floods find an outlet to the sea. Many years ago a syndicate, known as the "Catalana" Company, was started to carry out the drainage of the immense surface of the La Janda district, and it was they who made the long canal-like cut to the Barbate river. The Company having failed, the works were abandoned and the drains they made have since silted up.

It will be in the memory of many who served with the 2nd Battalion in 1874-81 at Gibraltar that it was the exception then for the whole plain to be under water, whilst no matter how much the floods were out in the winter, they rapidly ran off in March and April.

In my visit during the winter of 1891-92, an exceptionally wet season, the laguna was up to the road in many places and all sport impossible. Hence it is now more than ever the case, that unless the season is a dry one, the shooting at La Janda is hardly worth the trouble of going out there. Wherever I went, it is almost unnecessary to say, I had most anxious and affectionate enquiries for Winn, whose shooting parties at "La Mediana" will long be remembered in the district. Not a few enquiries were also made for the 3rd Battalion, especially by Eduardo and Pépé, the muleteers, whilst those who remember the 2nd Battalion are now few and far between. Judging from the accounts of various Spaniards, Winn would appear to have left guns, duck-punts, camp-beds and equipment scattered all over the country. Whether these reports be exaggerated or not, it is very certain that he has left behind him a name for kindness and also for being the richest man in the British Army, for is he not everywhere spoken of with reverence and admiration as "*El Rico*"!

WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

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**Regimental Record, 1894.**

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## RECORD, 1894.

## 1ST BATTALION.

A CAMP of Exercise was held at Calcutta from December 30th, 1893, to January 19th, 1894, the Battalion taking part in it.

The Annual Inspection of the Battalion was made by Brig.-Gen. F. Lance, C.B., commanding Presidency District, on December 29th, 1893, and on January 8th and 9th, 1894.

On January 8th, Lieut. H. M. Biddulph proceeded to the Rifle Depôt for a tour of duty.

On January 20th, a draft of 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, and 98 Privates, under command of Capt. Lowndes, joined from the 4th Battalion, and 2nd Lieut. W. R. Digby joined on posting.

On March 10th, Major Hon. M. Curzon was transferred to the 3rd Battalion on promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel.

On April 2nd, Lieut. M. C. Le Breton-Simmons resigned his commission.

On May 15th, Lieut. Hon. V. R. Bootle-Wilbraham was placed on temporary half pay.

On June 5th, 2nd Lieuts. G. N. Salmon and E. D. Le P. Power were posted to the Battalion.

The following remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, on the Inspection of the Battalion, on January 8th, 1894, were published for information on August 28th :—

"The condition of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade is very satisfactory. The conduct of the men is good; they turn out smartly under arms and are well trained and fit for service.

"I am confident that on leaving India for new quarters the Battalion will maintain the high character it has borne while serving under my command."

On November 26th, the Battalion was inspected by Brig.-Gen. F. Lance, C.B.

On November 30th, the Battalion embarked on the R.I.M.S. *Warren Hastings* for Hong-Kong, arriving at the latter place on December 15th.

On December 16th, the Battalion disembarked at Kowloon on the mainland and on the 22nd crossed to the island and occupied barracks; Head-quarters and two companies in the Murray Barracks, four Companies at Victoria Barracks, one Company in the Queen's Road Barracks, one Company being left on detachment at Kowloon.

On December 23rd, Major Hon. E. Noel arrived from England.

#### NOTES.

The Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants, and Colour-Sergeants are as follows :—

##### WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major W. Morrish  
Bandmaster W. D. Peachey

##### STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. W. E. Hoggatt.  
Orderly-Room Sergt., Colour-Sergt. E. J. Baker  
Sergt.-Bugler H. McAllister  
Pioneer-Sergt. J. McAvoy  
Band-Sergt. A. E. Burton  
Mess-Sergt. W. Arnand  
Sergt.-Master-Tailor W. H. Bourne  
Armourer-Sergt. (1st class) E. W. Webster

## COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A"	Company,	Colour-Sergt.	J. Finney
"B"	"	"	H. Smith
"C"	"	"	E. Kemp
"D"	"	"	H. Lacey
"E"	"	"	C. F. Leslie
"F"	"	"	H. Horsman
"G"	"	"	E. Waight
"H"	"	"	J. Howard

## WAR MEDALS.

Eleven Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 30 Sergeants, 12 Corporals, and 38 Private Riflemen are in possession of one or more war medals.

## LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The following are in possession of Good Conduct medals :—  
 Colour-Sergt. H. Horsman    Sergt.-Bugler H. McAllister  
 Sergt. C. Baldwin            Acting-Corpl. J. Lamb

## GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Number of Riflemen in possession of :—

One Good Conduct Badge	547
Two    "            "            "	212
Three    "            "            "	15
Four    "            "            "	2

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Total number with Badges 776

## RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number of N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen who have re-engaged	...	...	...	...	66
Number of N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen re- engaged during the year	...	...	...	...	5

## INCREASE DURING 1894.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Ptes.	Total.
From 4th Battalion	...	1	2	98 ... 101
From other Corps	...	—	—	16 ... 16
Enlisted at Head-quarters	—	—	3	... 3
	—	—	—	...
Total	1	2	117	... 120

## DECREASE DURING 1894.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Ptes.	Total.
To 4th Battalion ...	—	1	7	8
To Rifle Depôt ...	1	—	—	1
To Army Reserve ...	1	2	33	36
To other Corps ...	—	—	10	10
Discharged to pension	—	—	1	1
Discharged ...	—	—	5	5
Other causes ...	—	—	3	3
Invalided home ...	—	—	13	13
Deaths ...	—	—	5	5
Total ..	2	3	77	82

## EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

First Class, 17 (and 3 passed in group 1); 2nd Class, 201; 3rd Class, 245.

During the year; 2, 1st Class (and 3 passed in group 1), 18, 2nd Class and 85, 3rd Class certificates were obtained.

Musketry Certificates ...	...	...	...	9
Signalling Certificates...	...	...	...	9
Commissariat and supply Certificates	...	...	...	7
Telegraphy Certificates	...	...	...	15

## DEATHS.

Rank and Name.	Coy.	Place.	Date.	Cause.
Private Lines, C.	"B"	Calcutta	12th March	Abscess of Liver
„ Burnett, F.	"G"	„	24th March	Enteric Fever
„ Meddings, G.	"D"	„	28th March	Peritonitis
„ Smith, T.	"D"	Darjeeling	8th June	Debility
„ Tyle, J.	—	Calcutta	20th August	Dysentery
Sergt.-Maj. Wilmot, H.	--	England	3rd November	

## 2ND BATTALION.

On January 13th, 33 recruits joined from the Dépôt.

On February 11th, Captain H. A. N. Fyers joined on exchange with Captain H. C. Petre from the 3rd Battalion and took command of "C" Company.

On March 7th, 17 recruits joined from the Dépôt.

On April 1st, Lieut. Hon. W. D. Cairns joined on transfer from the 3rd Battalion and was posted to "D" Company.

On April 3rd, 2nd Lieut. P. G. A. Cox, 3rd Battalion, was attached to Battalion.

On April 11th, 30 recruits joined from Dépôt.

On May 23rd, 35 recruits joined from Dépôt.

On May 16th, Lieut. Hon. W. D. Cairns was promoted Captain in the 3rd Battalion, but remained attached to Battalion.

On June 10th, 33 recruits joined from Dépôt.

On July 16th and 17th, the Battalion was inspected by Major-General G. H. Moncrieff commanding Dublin District.

On July 30th, six Companies under Major W. R. Kenyon-Slaney, making a Battalion 500 strong, proceeded by march to take part in autumn manoeuvres near Tullomoy, Queen's County. The weather was unfavourable throughout, but the health of the Battalion was excellent and no men fell out. The principal operation executed by the Battalion was crossing the river Barrow in boats in front of the Division and covering the advance of the main body over a pontoon bridge.



**2nd BATTALION.**  
**SIGNALLERS WORKING HELIOGRAPH.**



On July 15th, the Battalion returned to Dublin.

On August 25th, 72 recruits joined from the Depôt.

On September 13th, Capt. H. H. Wilson, having exchanged from 1st Battalion with Capt. Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn, joined the Battalion and took command of "A" Company.

On September 20th, "B" Company, Capt. H. S. Rokeby, and "A" Company, Capt. H. H. Wilson, returned to Head-quarters, being relieved at Portobello by "F" Company, Capt. A. F. A. Hood and "G" Company, Capt. R. T. Strachey.

On September 26th, the Signalling-Inspector reported very favourably on the Battalion signalling. The Battalion stood 10th in Order of Merit in the Army.

On September 29th, the competition for Best Shot in the Battalion won by Sergt. Sharley.

On October 14th, a draft under Capt. Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn, of 3 Sergeants, 2 Corporals and 171 Rifle-men left Head-quarters to join 1st Battalion at Hong-Kong.

On October 12th, 2nd Lieut. R. W. Gillespie was taken on strength and posted to "B" Company.

The Battalion performed its annual course of Musketry at the Curragh; Figure of Merit  $\frac{112.89}{47.49}$  Best Company, Capt. Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn's; Figure of Merit  $\frac{117.48}{51.73}$

On November 14th, Major Hon. D. Lawless retired on retired pay and was struck off the strength.

On November 16th, Capt. G. Cockburn was promoted Major, *vice* Lawless, and posted to the Battalion.

On November 16th, Capt. R. T. Strachey went on leave before joining the Staff College, into which he passed in July.

On December 5th, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel Hon. N. G. Lyttelton gave up command of the Battalion,



having been placed on half-pay on appointment to the Staff.

Major and Brevet-Lieut-Col. F. Howard was appointed Lieut.-Colonel and posted to the command of the Battalion.

Major W. Verner was posted as 2nd-in-Command *vice* Major W. R. Kenyon-Slaney transferred to the 4th Battalion.

On December 12th, Capt. H. L. Rokeby retired from the service, receiving a gratuity and was struck off the strength.

On December 22nd, 40 recruits joined from the Depot.

On December 29th, Capt. F. B. Ramsay resigned the appointment of Adjutant.

#### NOTES.

The Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants and Colour-Sergeants are as follows :—

##### WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major E. Bull  
Bandmaster T. Connor

##### STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. A. White  
Orderly-Room Sergt., Colour-Sergt. T. Whitehead  
Sergt.-Instr. of Musketry C. White  
Sergt.-Bugler A. Davis  
Sergt.-Master-Cook S. Cox  
Pioneer-Sergt. J. R. Payne  
Band-Sergt. F. McGarry  
Orderly-Room Clerk J. Drawbridge  
Mess-Sergt., Colour-Sergt. C. Nash  
Sergt.-Master-Tailor C. Good  
Armourer Sergt., (1st Class) C. Allport

## COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

" A "	Company,	Colour-Sergt.	J. Nicholas
" B "	"	"	G. Hodder
" C "	"	"	J. H. Eastwood
" D "	"	"	E. J. Fraley
" E "	"	"	J. H. Alldridge
" F "	"	"	J. Taylor
" G "	"	"	A. May
" H "	"	"	G. Wagstaff

## WAR MEDALS.

Eight Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 3 Sergeants, 8 Corporals and 8 Private Riflemen are in possession of one or more War medals.

## LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The following are in possession of Good Conduct medals :—

Colour-Sergt. C. Nash  
 Sergt.-Master-Tailor C. Good  
 Acting-Corpl. Kelly  
     " Pennington  
     " Preston  
 Pte. Harvey  
     " Kilroy  
     " Sheppard

## GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Number of Riflemen in possession of :—

One Good Conduct Badge	131
Two " " "	47
Three " " "	8
Four " " "	5
Five " " "	3
Six " " "	1

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 195

## RE-ENGAGEMENTS, ETC.

Number of N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen who have re-engaged	...	...	...	...	15
Number of N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen re-engaged during the year	...	...	...	...	5
Number of N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen who have extended their service to 12 years	...	...	...	...	36
Number of N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen who have extended their service to 12 years during the year	...	...	...	...	15

## INCREASE DURING 1894.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Ptes.	Total.
From the Rifle Depot ...	3	1	261	265
From 3rd Battalion ...	—	1	1	2
From other Corps ...	—	—	5	5
Enlisted at Head-quarters	—	—	—	—
From other sources ...	—	—	12	12
Total	3	2	279	284

## DECREASE DURING 1894.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Ptes.	Total.
To 3rd Battalion ...	3	2	171	176
To 4th Battalion ...	—	—	1	1
To Rifle Depot... ...	3	7	29	39
To Army Reserve ...	2	—	10	12
To Militia and Volunteers	2	—	—	2
To other Corps ...	—	—	9	9
Discharged to pension ...	—	—	1	1
Discharged ...	—	—	30	30
Total	10	9	251	270

## EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

First Class, 9; 2nd Class, 136; 3rd Class, 58.

During the year, 26 2nd Class, and 23 3rd Class certificates were obtained.

Musketry Certificates, 25.

Signalling Certificates, Officers 4, N.C.O.'s 4.

## DEATHS.

Rank and Name.	Coy.	Place.	Date.	Cause.
Private R. W. White	"G "	Wisbech, Cambridge	25th Feb., 1894.	Typhoid Fever

## 3RD BATTALION

ON January 1st, Captain W. E. Lascelles was struck off the strength on proceeding to the Rifle Depôt for a tour of duty *vice* Captain Lord Bingham, appointed to the Staff of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief, Commanding at Aldershot.

On January 10th, a draft from the 2nd Battalion, consisting of Captain Hon. C. C. Winn, two Sergeants, three Corporals, and 200 Riflemen, arrived from England and were taken on the strength from December 4th, 1893.

On January 30th, Lieut. Hon. C. H. C. Henniker-Major was posted to the Rifle Depôt for duty.

On February 10th, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. M. Curzon was posted *vice* Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Brownrigg, posted to the General Staff in India as an Assistant Adjutant-General.

On February 17th, Major W. R. Kenyon-Slaney was posted to the 2nd Battalion as Second-in-Command.

On February 23rd, Lieut. Hon. W. D. Cairns was posted to 2nd Battalion from Rifle Depôt.

On March 9th, the Battalion was inspected by Brig.-General A. A. A. Kinloch, C.B. Strength on parade, 16 Officers, 2 Warrant-Officers, 37 Sergeants, 36 Corporals, 13 Buglers, and 832 Riflemen.

On April 3rd, Lieut. D. E. B. Patton-Bethune was transferred to the 4th Battalion.

On April 9th, Captain W. N. Congreve was posted on promotion.

On April 17th, Lieut. G. P. Tharp was transferred to the 4th Battalion.

On May 1st, "G," or Captain G. F. Leslie's Company, under 2nd Lieut. B. A. T. Kerr-Pearse proceeded by route march to Cherat, there to be quartered during the hot season.

On May 7th, Head-quarters and "E," "F," and "H" Companies proceeded by route march to Cherat, there to be quartered during the hot season.

On May 23rd, 2nd Lieut. E. G. Campbell was transferred from the 4th Battalion with effect from April 16th, 1894.

On June 6th, 2nd Lieut. G. M. Ellis was posted.

On June 15th, Lieut. Hon. C. E. Walsh was promoted Captain and posted to the Battalion.

On June 30th, Captain Hon. W. D. Cairns was posted with effect from June 1st, 1894.

Lieut.-Colonel Hon. M. Curzon arrived from England, and assumed command of the Battalion on August 1st.

On October 20th, Head-quarters and the Left Half-Battalion proceeded by route march to Peshawar, arriving there on October 22nd, 1894.

On November 26th, the Battalion proceeded by route march to Rawal Pindi, arriving there on December 4th, and went into quarters at West Ridge.

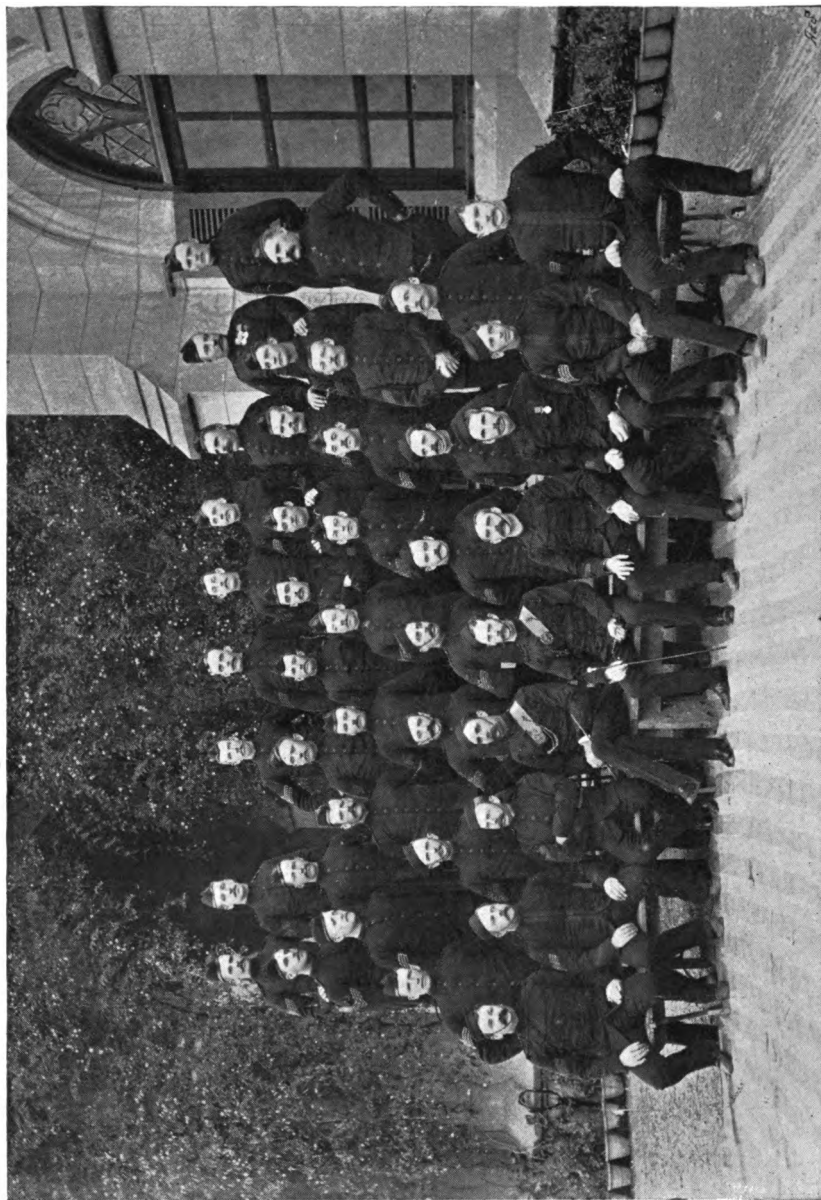
#### NOTES.

The Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants, and Colour-Sergeants are as follows :—

##### WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major W. H. Davies.

Bandmaster E. J. Richardson.



1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9

10 11 12 13 14

15 16 17 18

19 20 21 22

23 24 25

26 27 28 29

30 31 32

33 34 35 36 37

WARRANT OFFICERS, STAFF-SERGEANTS, COLOUR-SERGEANTS, AND SERGEANTS, 3rd BATTALION, 1894.



## STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant F. Phillpot.  
 Orderly Room Sergeant, Colour-Sergt. B. Moody.  
 Asst.-Instr. Army Signalling, Sergt. W. E. Telfe.  
 Sergt. Instr. of Musketry F. H. Bell (Acting).  
 Sergt.-Bugler A. Keene.  
 Pioneer-Sergt. G. Harding.  
 Band-Sergt. M. Halligan.  
 Orderly Room Clerk, Actg.-Sergt. G. Harding.  
 Liquor-Bar Sergt. R. Haveron.  
 Sergt.-Master Tailor J. Teskey.  
 Armourer-Sergt. J. Illing.

## COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A"	Company	Colour-Sergeant	W. Sherman.
"B"	"	"	G. M. Thompson.
"C"	"	"	R. J. Hilliar.
"D"	"	"	W. Mansbridge.
"E"	"	"	E. Hughes.
"F"	"	"	A. H. McBride.
"G"	"	"	A. F. West.
"H"	"	"	W. F. Smith.

## WAR MEDALS.

Six Officers, 2 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, and 16 Riflemen are in possession of one or more war medals.

## LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The following are in possession of Good Conduct medals :—

Sergt.-Bugler A. Keene and Sergeant G. Wilson.

## GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Number of Riflemen in possession of—

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	535
Two	"	"	182
Three	"	"	10
Four	"	"	3
Total	...	...	730



## RE-ENGAGEMENTS, ETC.

Number of N.C.O.'s and private Riflemen who have re-engaged	...	...	...	...	37
Number of N.C.O.'s and private Riflemen who have re-engaged during the year	...	...	...	...	9
Number of N.C.O.'s and private Riflemen who have extended to twelve years	...	...	...	...	84
Number of N.C.O.'s and private Riflemen who have extended to twelve years during the year	...	...	...	...	35

## INCREASE DURING 1894.

Recruits	...	...	...	...	1
Supernumerary List	...	...	...	...	1
From 1st Battalion	...	...	...	...	10
Total	...	...	...	...	12

## DECREASE DURING 1894.

To 1st Battalion	...	...	...	...	9
To Army Reserve	...	...	...	...	153
To Depôt, &c.	...	...	...	...	10
Discharged	...	...	...	...	2
To Army Reserve in India	...	...	...	...	3
Discharged to pension	...	...	...	...	13
Invalided home	..	...	...	...	33
Deaths	...	...	...	...	23
Total	...	...	...	...	246

## EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

First Class, 6 ; 2nd Class, 242 ; 3rd Class, 133.

During the year 1 First Class, 33 2nd Class, and 26 3rd Class Certificates were granted.

Passed Group 1, for 1st Class, 5.

Musketry Certificates : Colour-Sergt. W. Mansbridge, Sergt. W. Ward and Sergt. F. H. Bell.

Signalling Certificates : Actg.-Corporals Nott and Rust.

Commissariat and Supply Certificates : Corporals Daly and Dring, Actg.-Corporals Walker, Hebdon, Anderson and Todd.

## DEATHS.

The causes of the deaths during the year were as follows:—

From Enteric Fever	...	...	...	9
,, Pneumonia	...	...	...	9
,, Hydrophobia	...	...	...	1
,, Heat Apoplexy	...	...	...	1
,, Dysentery	...	...	...	1
,, Malarial Cachexia	...	...	...	1
,, Remittent Fever	...	...	...	1
Total				23

Rank and Name.	Date.	Place.
Rifleman Howard, F.	9th May	Peshawar
,, Landels, A.	13th May	Murree
,, Lusk, J.	14th June	Cherat
,, Burke, T.	16th June	Peshawar
,, Western, G.	28th June	,,
,, Brown, H.	7th July	,,
Corporal Maxted, J.	10th July	Cherat
Rifleman Stubbs, R.	12th July	,,
Acting-Corporal Dommett, E.	13th July	Peshawar
Rifleman Green, A.	15th July	,,
Acting-Corporal Smith, E.	20th July	,,
Rifleman Holland, R.	9th August	,,
,, Mortished, W.	8th October	,,
,, Hancock, H.	24th October	,,
Corporal Hornett, F.	15th November	,,
Sergeant Stafford, H.	19th November	,,
Rifleman Newell, W.	27th November	Nowshera
,, Lucas, T.	3rd December	Peshawar
Acting-Corporal Trotman, T.	2nd December	,,
Rifleman Hartley, T.	10th December	Rawal Pindi
,, Williams, C.	11th December.	,,
,, Henry, J.	19th December	,,
,, Beddowes, R.	20th December	,,

## 4TH BATTALION.

ON February 27th, Lieut. W. N. Congreve was promoted Captain in the 3rd Battalion, and Lieut. D. E. B. Patton-Bethune was transferred to the Battalion.

On April 1st, the new pattern Field Service cap was taken into wear.

On April 4th, Major R. J. Maude was transferred from the Rifle Depôt, and posted to "C" Company, Major F. S. Thornton relieving him at the Depôt.

Captain E. M. Woodhouse retired from the Service, Lieut. Lord E. Manners being promoted in his place.

On this date also, the Battalion took part in a Divisional Parade for the inspection of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief. After parade, H.R.H. inspected the two Companies "G" (Captain A. V. Jenner's) and "D" (Captain M. W. Beresford's), lately completed Field Training, in running drill. They ran 2,300 yards and fired three volleys per section in twelve minutes.

H.R.H. was pleased to express his extreme satisfaction with their performance, and with the high state of efficiency of the Battalion.

On April 7th, Captain Lord E. Manners was posted to the 3rd Battalion.

On April 11th, Lieut. G. Tharp was transferred to the Battalion.

On April 27th, 2nd Lieut. A. C. H. Kennard was posted to the Battalion.

On May 15th, the Annual Inspection of the Battalion by Lieut.-General Sir R. Harrison, K.C.B., C.M.G., Commanding Western District, was commenced, and was concluded on the 16th.

On May 16th, Captain Lord E. Manners retired from

the Service, and Lieut. E. A. F. Dawson and Lieut. and Adjutant H. G. Majendie were promoted Captains, Capt. Dawson being posted to "B" Company.

On May 29th, the Head-quarters, strength as follows, 16 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 23 Sergeants, and 496 Rank and File, embarked on H.M.S. "Tyne," and sailed at six p.m. for Portsmouth, disembarked on May 30th, and marched into camp on Portsdown Hills, distance six miles.

On May 31st, marched to Petersfield, distance twelve miles.

On this date, Major Metcalfe's party, strength, 2 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 63 N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen, 24 women and 54 children, embarked at Devonport on the ss. *Avonmore* disembarked on June 1st, and proceeded by rail to Aldershot.

On June 1st, Head-quarters marched to Bordon, Wolmer Forest, distance  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

On June 2nd, marched to Aldershot and took over the Blenheim Barracks. Marlborough Lines, in the 2nd Brigade.

On June 4th, 2nd Lieut. A. Goring was posted to the Battalion.

On June 5th, Lieut. C. E. Radclyffe was appointed Transport Officer.

On June 8th, the Battalion was inspected by Major-General Sir W. Butler, commanding 2nd Brigade.

On June 16th, Lieut. G. M. Harman was appointed Signalling Officer to the Battalion.

On this date also, two Maxim guns were issued to the Battalion, Lieut. E. Lascelles being placed in charge of the Machine Gun Detachment.

On June 21st and 22nd, the Annual Inspection of the Battalion Signallers was made by Capt. Bower, Assistant

Inspector of Army Signalling. They took 30th place in the Army.

On July 12th, the Battalion took part in the Royal Review before Her Majesty.

On July 23rd, the Battalion, made into four Companies up to war-strength, of a total of 16 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 28 Sergeants, 9 Buglers, and 454 Rank and File, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel L. S. Sackville, proceeded to Camp, Bullswater, forming part of the 1st Field Column, under command of Major-General Sir W. Butler, K.C.B. Marched to Staple Hill, Chobham, on July 24th, to Barossa on the 27th, to Hazely Heath on the 30th, and returned to Aldershot on August 2nd.

The observations of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief on the Annual Inspection on May 16th were received on August 3rd, and were as follows :—

“ His Royal Highness considers this a very satisfactory and creditable report.”

On August 13th, the Battalion took part in a Review before the Emperor of Germany, after which H.I.M. inspected the Barrack-rooms and Institutions.

On August 18th, the Battalion was again divided into four war-strength Companies, of a total of 16 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 25 Sergeants, 11 Buglers, and 462 Rank and File, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel L. S. Sackville, to take part in the 2nd Field Column. After the manœuvres near Frensham, it marched to standing camp at Bordon, under command of Major-General Utterson, C.B., where it remained until August 25th, when it marched back to Aldershot.

On December 3rd, white metal badges were issued to be worn on Field Service caps.

On December 15th, 2nd Lieut. P. G. A. Cox was transferred to the Battalion.

On December 21st, Sergt.-Major J. Tuck was appointed Garrison Sergt.-Major at Aldershot and was struck off the strength of the Battalion. He was succeeded as Sergt.-Major to the Battalion by Sergt.-Major J. C. Duff, promoted from Colour-Sergt.

On December 11th, Lieut. W. G. Bentinck was promoted Captain and posted to the 1st Battalion.

The following drafts of recruits joined from the Rifle Depôt :—

On June 9th, 35 Private Riflemen.

On July 7th, 31        „        „

On Oct. 22nd, 30        „        „

On Nov. 21st, 30        „        „

On Dec. 22nd, 69        „        „

A draft consisting of one Corporal and 60 Private Riflemen, under command of 2nd Lieut. Power, proceeded to Portsmouth for embarkation on the ss. *Jumna* to join the 1st Battalion at Hong-Kong.

#### NOTES.

The Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants, and Colour-Sergeants are as follows :—

##### WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major J. C. Duff.

Bandmaster F. Harris.

##### STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. W. Hoy.

Orderly Room Sergt., Qrmr.-Sergt. A. G. Holt.

Sergt.-Instr. of Musketry W. Sherwood.

## STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Sergt.-Bugler H. Moore.  
 Sergt.-Master Cook R. Crudass.  
 Pioneer-Sergt. J. Walters.  
 Band Sergt. R. Baker.  
 Orderly Room Clerk, Sergt. A. Hyde.  
 Mess Sergt., Sergt. J. Grandy.  
 Sergt.-Master Tailor, Sergt. E. Bell.  
 Armourer-Sergt. (1st Class) R. Taylor.

## COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A"	Company Colour-Sergeant	J. Wilson.
"B"	"	F. W. Brown.
"C"	"	W. F. Payton.
"D"	"	W. Cleaver.
"E"	"	T. Malone.
"F"	"	G. Cox.
"G"	"	F. H. Hawksford.
"H"	"	W. Smitham.

## WAR MEDALS.

Nine Officers, 19 Corporals and 21 Private Riflemen are in possession of one or more War medals.

## LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The following are in possession of Good Conduct medals:—

Qrmr.-Sergt. A. G. Holt	Private M. Scanlon
Sergt. J. Grandy	" W. Plail
" E. Rell	

## GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Number of Riflemen in possession of—

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	198
Two	"	"	22
Three	"	"	19
Four	"	"	4
Five	"	"	2
Total	...		245

## RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number of N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen who have re-engaged	...	...	...	...	40
Number of N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen who have re-engaged during the year	...	...	...	...	2

## INCREASE DURING 1894.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Ptes.	Total.
From Rifle Depôt ...	1	1	206	208
„ 1st Battn. ...	—	2	9	11
„ 2nd Battn. ...	—	—	2	2
„ 3rd Battn. ...	—	1	11	12
„ other Corps ...	—	—	5	5
Enlisted at Headqrs....	—	—	2	2
From other Services...	—	—	24	24
Total ...	1	4	257	264

## DECREASE DURING 1894.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Ptes.	Total.
To 1st Battn....	—	1	60	61
To Rifle Depôt ...	1	—	21	22
To Army Reserve ...	—	1	14	15
To other Corps ...	1	6	6	13
Discharged to pension	1	2	7	10
Discharged ...	—	—	19	19
Other causes ...	—	—	7	7
Total ...	3	10	133	147

## EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

First Class, 8 ; 2nd Class, 132 ; 3rd Class, 79.

During the year, 1, 1st Class, 17, 2nd Class, and 22, 3rd Class certificates were obtained.

Musketry Certificates	...	...	...	23
Signalling Certificates	...	...	...	5

## DEATHS.

Rank and Name.	Coy.	Place.	Date.	Cause.
Private Hopkins, W. H.	" F "	Devonport	30th March	Acute Jaundice



## DEPÔT.

DURING the year 414 Recruits joined the Depôt at Winchester, as against 394 in 1893, and 610 in 1892.

The following is a summary of the ages, heights, &c., of the Recruits enlisted during the year.

### AGES OF RECRUITS ON ATTESTATION.

Under 16 years (boys)	...	...	...	...	4
18 „ „ 19 „ „	...	...	...	...	234
19 „ „ 20 „ „	...	...	...	...	82
20 „ „ 21 „ „	...	...	...	...	37
21 „ „ 22 „ „	...	...	...	...	27
22 „ „ 23 „ „	...	...	...	...	12
23 „ „ 24 „ „	...	...	...	...	14
24 „ „ 25 „ „	...	...	...	...	4
Over 25 years	...	...	...	...	—
					414

### HEIGHTS ON ATTESTATION.

Under 5ft. 4ins.	...	...	...	...	49
5ft. 4ins. and under 5ft. 5ins.	...	...	...	...	111
5ft. 5ins. „ 5ft. 6ins.	...	...	...	...	146
5ft. 6ins. „ 5ft. 7ins.	...	...	...	...	56
5ft. 7ins. and upwards	...	...	...	...	52
					—
					414

### WEIGHTS ON ATTESTATION.

Under 115lbs (8st. 3lbs.)	...	...	...	...	6
115lbs. (8st. 3lbs.) and under 120lbs. (8st. 8lbs.)	...	...	...	...	111
120lbs. (8st. 8lbs.) „ 125lbs. (8st. 13lbs.)	...	...	...	...	113
125lbs. (8st. 13lbs.) „ 130lbs. (9st. 4lbs.)	...	...	...	...	67
130lbs. (9st. 4lbs.) and upwards	...	...	...	...	115
					—
					414

## INCREASE DURING 1894.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Buglrs.	Ptes.	Total.
From Recruiting Districts					
(Recruits) ... ..	—	—	—	414	414
From Home Battalions ...	5	7	2	46	60
„ Foreign Battalions	7	12	1	264	284
„ Desertion ... ..	—	—	—	10	10
„ other Corps ... ..	—	—	—	4	4
Total ... ..	12	19	3	738	772

The 284 men from Battalions abroad are thus accounted for:—

Invalids, 1st Battalion	...	...	...	19
„ 2nd „	...	...	...	34
Time-expired men, 1st Battalion	...	...	...	2
„ „ „ 3rd „	...	...	...	1
Army Reserve, 1st Battalion...	...	...	...	51
„ „ 3rd „	...	...	...	151
Depôt from 1st Battalion	...	...	...	9
„ 3rd „	...	...	...	11
Prisoners, 1st Battalion	...	...	...	3
„ 3rd „	...	...	...	2
Other causes, 3rd Battalion	...	...	...	1
Total ... ..	...	...	...	284

## DECREASE DURING 1894.

	Sergts.	Corpls.	Buglrs.	Ptes.	Total.
Died ... ..	—	—	—	3	3
To Home Battalions	4	7	1	488	500
Deserted ... ..	—	—	—	11	11
To Army Reserve	6	11	—	223	240
To Militia and Volunteers	6	—	—	—	6
To other Corps „	—	—	—	5	5
Discharged to pension	—	1	1	21	23
Discharged ... ..	—	1	—	40	41
Total ... ..	16	20	2	791	829

## RECAPITULATION.

Riflemen at Depôt 1st Jan., 1894	...	216
Increase       "       "       "	...	772
<hr/>		
Total at Depôt during 1894	... ..	988
Decrease       "       "       "	... ..	829
<hr/>		
Riflemen at Depôt Dec. 31st, 1894	...	159

## NOTES.

The Staff-Sergeants and Colour-Sergeants of the Regiment at the Depôt are as follows :—

## STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. J. J. Hennessy  
 Orderly-Room Sergt., Quartermaster-Sergt. J. Knott  
 Sergt.-Instr. of Musketry D. K. Bowden  
 Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergt. J. Heard

## COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

" A " Company, Colour-Sergt. G. Strudwick, 4th Battalion  
 " B "       "       "       W. Bosworthick, 3rd       "  
 " C "       "       "       C. Haymes, 2nd       "  
 " D "       "       "       L. Goodhew, 2nd       "  
 " E "       "       "       T. Smith, 1st       "  
 " F "       "       "       J. Slee, 4th       "  
 " G "       "       "       J. Cox, 4th       "  
 " H "       "       "       C. Scarr, 4th       "

## WAR MEDALS.

Eight Sergeants and 8 Private Riflemen are in possession of one or more War medals.

## LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

The following are in possession of Good Conduct medals :—  
 Colour-Sergt. T. Smith   Colour-Sergt. C. Haymes

## GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

Number of Riflemen in possession of:—

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	44
Two „ „ „	...	...	22
Three „ „ „	...	...	10
Four „ „ „	...	...	5
			81

## RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number of N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen who  
have re-engaged ... .. 30

Number of N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen who  
have re-engaged during the year ... .. 3

## EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

First Class, 4 ; 2nd Class, 47 ; 3rd Class, 22.

During the year, 6, 2nd Class and 14, 3rd Class Certificates  
were obtained.

## DEATHS.

Rank and Name.	Coy.	Place.	Date.
Pte. G. Castle	" A "	Netley	27th Dec., 1894
„ J. Lake	" F "	At Sea (coming home from 8rd Batt.)	24th March, 1894
„ J. Manning	" E "	Brockhurst	8th April, 1894.

## MUSKETRY.

## 1ST BATTALION.

## CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
38	210	530	134
The Battalion Figure of Merit was ...			127·43
			46·38

The Figure of Merit of the respective Companies was as follows :—

“ A ” (Capt. G. Cockburn’s) Company ...	124·00
	41·98
“ B ” (Capt. A. E. Jenkins’) Company ...	131·37
	50·41
“ C ” (Capt. W. V. Eccles’) Company ...	139·20
	50·00
“ D ” (Capt. A. H. W. Lowndes’) Company ...	125·70
	41·74
“ E ” (Major Pemberton’s) Company ...	134·33
	48·96
“ F ” (Major Hon. E. Noel’s) Company ...	121·13
	43·65
“ G ” (Capt. F. E. Lawrence’s) Company ...	120·19
	49·98
“ H ” (Capt. A. D. Stewart’s) Company ...	122·87
	45·47

## RECRUITS.

Number exercised during the year was 7.

Figure of Merit ...	221·21
	41·83



Colour-Sergt. Finney.

Pte. Clarke.

Corpl. James.

Sergt. Beckingham.

**1st BATTALION.**

**FOUR BEST SHOTS IN ANNUAL COURSE.**



*Best Shots of Companies.*

"A"	Company, Colour-Sergt. J. Finney, 198.
"B"	" Sergt. H. Beckenham, 203.
"C"	" Pte. C. Clarke, 203.
"D"	" Colour-Sergt. H. Lacey, 187.
"E"	" Sergt. G. Morris, 198.
"F"	" Corpl. W. James, 203.
"G"	" Pte. E. Freemantle, 187.
"H"	" Sergt. W. Squibb, 185.

*Best Shot in Battalion.*

Sergt. G. Morris, "E" Company.

*The Best Shooting Company.*

"C" (Capt. W. V. Eccles') Company.

## 2ND BATTALION.

WE again had to do all our Musketry this year at the Curragh, using black powder, which is very much against good shooting, and makes it almost impossible to do any good team shooting.

We, unfortunately, were unable to get a Young Soldiers' Team up, as we could not get any practice for them until late in the year, and then we had the Flying Column and our draft going out.

We did fairly well at the All Ireland Army Rifle Meeting, but as they had it directly after the Column we got very little practice; however, all our competitors carried away something in prizes.

The Battalion and Recruits were exercised at the Curragh (using black powder).

Number of trained soldiers exercised was 474.

## CLASSIFICATION.

Marksman.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
34	100	280	60



The Battalion Figure of Merit was	...	...	112·89
			<u>47·49</u>

The Figure of Merit of the respective Companies was as follows :—

" A " (Capt. Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn's) Company	...	117·48
		<u>51·73</u>
" B " (Capt. H. L. Rokeby's) Company	...	111·14
		<u>46·82</u>
" C " (Capt. H. A. N. Fyers') Company	...	113·66
		<u>45·33</u>
" D " (Captain Hon. W. Coke's) Company	...	104·88
		<u>47·33</u>
" E " (Major W. Verner's) Company	...	117·21
		<u>51·50</u>
" F " (Capt. A. F. A. Hood's) Company	...	113·31
		<u>43·37</u>
" G " (Capt. R. J. Strachey's) Company	...	113·73
		<u>45·35</u>
" H " (Major Hon. D. Lawless') Company	...	119·07
		<u>46·56</u>

#### RECRUITS.

Number exercised during the year was 303.

#### CLASSIFICATION.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
133	154	16	
Figure of Merit	...	...	173·19
			<u>45·04</u>

#### *Best shots in Companies.*

			Score.
" A,"	Actg.-Sergt. Archer	...	185
" B,"	„ Townsend	...	186
" C,"	Sergt. Cunningham	...	200
" D,"	Actg.-Sergt. Sharley	...	172
" E,"	Private May	...	169
" F,"	Col.-Sergt. Taylor	...	180
" G,"	Actg.-Sergt. Saunders	...	176
" H,"	Sergt. West	...	195

*Final Competition for Best Shot in the Battalion.*

Sergt. T. Sharley, "D" Company, 1st, with 66 points.

Sergt. J. Archer, "A" Company, 2nd, with 56 points.

*Winners of Battalion Shooting Shield.*

Capt. Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn's Company.

*Winners of Montgomery Cup (for best Company in Field Practices).*

Capt. Hon. F. M. St. Aubyn's Company.

## THE TRADESMEN'S CUP.

(Open to Sergeants—200, 500, and 600 yards.)

Winner—Actg.-Sergt. Foster, 87 points.

## ALL IRELAND ARMY RIFLE MEETING.

At this meeting we were 1st in the Mappin and Webb Competition (Shield and £10). Conditions: doubling at 100 yards and firing at tiles, about 6 inches square, to be done within a minute. Seventeen teams competed. The team consisted of Sergts. Cunningham and West, Actg.-Sergt. Foster and Corporal Ross. Leader of the team, Sergt.-Instr. of Musketry C. White.

We were second in the Castle Bellingham Cup (beaten by two points). A team shoot, six a side, at 200 and 500 yards.

In the grand aggregate, Sergt. Cunningham was 2nd, Colour-Sergt. May 4th, and Actg.-Sergt. Foster 5th.

Sergt. Cunningham tied, with a possible, for the Boyle Prize at 500 yards.

Second-Lieut. D. J. Propert was 2nd in the Officers' 500 yards and Revolver Competition.

In the Queen's Cup our team made a total of 700,

the highest scores being : Private Coppings 96, Actg.-Sergt. Foster 93. The team consisted of Colour-Sergt. May, Sergts. Cunningham, West, Sharley, Foster and Archer, Corporal Ross and Private Coppings.

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### 3RD BATTALION.

*[None received 21st February, 1895.—Ed.]*

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### 4TH BATTALION.

THE Battalion this year again fired at Tregantle, the Casuals and Recruits firing in the autumn on the Ash ranges, Aldershot. It will be seen that the Battalion Figure of Merit shows an improvement on last year, the Recruits also fired well and show the best result in the Aldershot Division.

As regards Match shooting, although the scores in the principal matches are almost identical with those of last year, the results have not met with the same success. In Individual Matches, with the exception of Corpl. Wallingford, who was retained as Staff-Sergt. at Hythe; very little good was done with the Service rifle. This is to some extent attributable to the move to Aldershot just before the principal Rifle Meeting.

### ARMY SIXTY MEETING.

Corpl. Wallingford won the Gold Jewel of the A.R.A., being a long way ahead of all other competitors, with an average of about 96 points on six shoots.

Lieut. Savile, with an average of one point under 90, won a prize.



**4th BATTALION.**

**MAXIM MACHINE GUN IN ACTION.**



## THE ARMY RIFLE MEETING, ALDERSHOT.

The Battalion team, then hardly together, shot for the Regimental Trophy, and were placed 11th out of a large entry, with an average of over 85. Lieut. Savile 94, and Actg.-Corporal White 91, made the best scores.

## MATCH FOR TEAMS FROM DISTRICTS.

The Battalion team represented the Western District in this match, but though by no means last, were naturally outclassed by the very strong teams entered. Lieut. Savile and Sergt. Churcher shot best.

## BOWYERS MATCH (VOLLEYS).

In this match, for teams from Companies, a team selected from one section of Capt. Jenner's Company, commanded by Sergt. Bradshaw, took the 3rd prize. There was a large entry.

## INDIVIDUAL MATCHES.

Corpl. Wallingford, who belonged to the Battalion at the time, won the principal prize of the meeting, a Cup given by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, for the best aggregate in several matches. He also won a number of minor prizes, and later on shot for the Army at Bisley. He is the third Rifleman taken from the Battalion in four years, all of whom now shoot regularly in the Hythe team.

## N.R.A. MEETING, BISLEY.

Lieut. Savile again shot for the Army in the Long Range match, making third best score for his side, and was 7th in the Competition for the Albert Cup, the principal Match-rifle prize of the meeting. In this match, a bull's-eye which he placed on the wrong target at 1,000 yards, would have brought his score within one point of

Mr. Gibbs the winner. He also shot for Eton in the Veterans' match, that school being 2nd.

#### THE GENERAL EYRE.

The representatives of the Battalion (Sergt. Churcher and Actg.-Corporal White) were 6th.

#### THE IMPERIAL PRIZE.

In this match Lieut. Savile and Sergt. Churcher obtained prizes.

#### THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S CUP (REVOLVER).

The Battalion team, although in practice considerably better than last year, did not do so well, one member of the team making eleven points out of 42. The best four averaged 34.

#### THE YOUNG SOLDIERS' MATCH.

With only 42 recruits trained since last year's match it was perhaps satisfactory to get the Second Prize. The match was fired on the Ash ranges in September and resulted in a total of 649 points, an average of 81.11. 2nd Lieut. Kennard 88, and Pte. Plain 87, made the best scores. The number of entries, as usual, was very large. The team was as follows:—2nd Lieuts. Kennard and Goring, Privates Plain, Langham, Wilkins, Massey, Thomas and Zissel.

#### THE MONTGOMERY CUP AND QUEEN'S CUP.

These matches were fired on the 3rd and 5th of November, and both resulted in a total of 700 points. Average 87.50. Last year, 701 was made in the Queen's Cup, three only of the same team shooting. The team included Lieuts. Savile and Steward, Sergts. Sherwood and Churcher, Actg.-Corporal White, Privates Smart,

Plain, Langham and Wilkins. It will be noticed that three of the team are this year's "Young Soldiers," two of last year's, and all, with the exception of Sergt. Sherwood, have fired in that match since 1890. Sergt. Churcher, with 93 and 97, made best score in both matches.

#### ARMY INTER-COMPANY VOLLEY MATCHES.

In these matches, five Companies shot on a very rough day and did no good. Of the other three Companies, "E" (Major Metcalfe's with 105) and "G" (Captain Jenner's with 100) did best. These scores on last year's results should obtain prizes.

The improvement in the Battalion Figure of Merit is satisfactory, when it is taken into consideration that four Companies, "E," "B," "C" and "F," shot in very severe weather. It will be noticed that three Companies have better Figures of Merit than the best had last year.

In the results of Musketry at Aldershot, published December 3rd, the Battalion was placed 2nd in Individual, 1st in Field Practices; the addition of the two practices placing the Battalion 1st by 6.52 points.

The recruits were placed 1st in Individual, 3rd in Field Practices, and 1st on the total by 13.94 points.

Of N.C.O.'s performing their course at Hythe, two, Corporal Wallingford and Sergt. Churcher, were best shots in the school, Corporal Wallingford's score being a record at Hythe at the time.\*

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\* The following was sent me by Colonel Slade, at the time Commandant of the School of Musketry, Hythe: "Acting-Sergt. S. Wallingford, 4th Battalion, who was at the School of Musketry with the 170th Party in May, 1894, made the highest score at Individual Practices for Classification, viz., 216 Points, that has yet been made by *anybody* going through the Hythe Course."—Ed.



## CLASSIFICATION.

Six hundred and thirty-five men were exercised with the following results :—

Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
51 ..	200 ...	345 ...	39
The Battalion Figure of Merit was ... ..			$\frac{122\cdot67}{57\cdot76}$

The Figure of Merit of the respective Companies was as follows :—

" A " (Capt. L. L. Nicol's) Company ... ..	$\frac{126\cdot33}{58\cdot84}$
" B " (Capt. E. Dawson's) Company ... ..	$\frac{132\cdot04}{57\cdot01}$
" C " (Major R. Maude's) Company ... ..	$\frac{113\cdot10}{53\cdot07}$
" D " (Capt. M. Beresford's) Company... ..	$\frac{131\cdot74}{67\cdot77}$
" E " (Major C. T. Metcalfe's) Company ... ..	$\frac{110\cdot75}{55\cdot40}$
" F " (Capt. Hon. C. G. Fortescue's) Company	$\frac{120\cdot87}{47\cdot59}$
" G " (Capt. A. V. Jenner's D.S.O.) Company	$\frac{127\cdot62}{65\cdot67}$
" H " (Capt. Hon. E. Bateman-Hanbury's) } Company }	$\frac{20\cdot27}{57\cdot26}$

## RECRUITS.

Number exercised during the year, 69.

Figure of Merit ... ..	$\frac{183\cdot54}{45\cdot98}$
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*Best Shots in Companies.*

" A " Company, Private Chapman, 195.	
" B " ,, Lieut. Savile, 196 ; Private Guest, 175.	
" C " ,, Private H. Ham, 174.	
" D " ,, T. Hawkins, 194.	
" E " ,, Sergt. Atterton, 189.	
" F " ,, Private P. Burton, 174.	
" G " ,, Sergt. S. Churcher, 193.	
" H " ,, G. Ingram, 182.	

*Best Shot in Battalion.*

Sergt.-Instr. of Musketry W. Sherwood, 198, "F" Company.

*The best Shooting Company.*

"D" (Capt. M. Beresford's) Company.

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## DEPÔT.

WITH regard to Rifle Meetings during the year, the Rifle Depôt team did not do as well as usual, owing, in a great measure, to want of range accommodation and consequent loss of practice, without which no team can hope to excel.

At the Browdown Rifle meeting the team were entered for one match only, the Portsmouth Challenge Shield; teams of eight of all ranks, seven shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards. The 1st prize was won by the R.M.A. with 706 points, the Rifle Depôt winning the 2nd prize of £8 with 698 points. Fourteen teams competed. Quartermaster-Sergt. Hennessy and Sergt.-Instructor of Musketry Bowden headed the Individual scores with a total of 96 points each.

Individually, at this Meeting the representatives of the Depôt did fairly well, winning in all about 20 prizes of a total value of £35. At the conclusion of the Meeting, Sergt.-Instructor of Musketry Bowden and Sergt.-Bugler Williams were selected to form part of the Southern District Team to compete in the Inter-District Match.

At the Army Rifle Meeting, Aldershot, the Rifle Depôt team were entered for one competition only, namely, the Regimental Trophy, shot for under the same conditions

as at Browndown, but did not succeed in getting a prize, the team only securing 6th place with a total of 665 points. Private Pocock was our best score, total 93. About 20 teams competed.

Individually, the Rifle Depot representatives did fairly well, winning a few prizes. Among others, Quarter-master-Sergt. Hennessy won the 2nd prize of £4 at the Sergeants' 200 yards, kneeling, with 34 points, and the Steward Sweepstakes (200 yards) with the same score; Corporal Wilson won 2nd prize in the same competition with 34 points.

The Inter-District Match was won by the Southern District team, the prizes being a silver cup to each member of the winning team. Sergt.-Instructor Bowden made the top score with 99 points in this match.

#### ANNUAL COURSE.

The following is the result of the Annual Course :—

##### *Best Shots in the Depot Rifle Brigade.*

	Score.
Corporal G. Poile, "D" Company ...	} 191
„ J. Wilson, "G" „ ...	

##### *Best Shot in each Company.*

	Scores.
"A" Company, Sergt. Tarbuck ...	184
"B" „ Colour-Sergt. Bosworthick ...	172
"C" „ „ Haymes...	168
"D" „ Corpl. Saunders ...	185
"E" „ „ Beer ...	168
"F" „ Private Pocock ...	177
"G" „ „ Hannigan ...	179
"H" „ „ Shonfield ...	170

##### *The Best Shooting Company.*

"D" (Lieut. Annesley's).

Two hundred and fifteen men of the Depôt (King's Royal Rifle Corps and Rifle Brigade) were exercised with the following results :—

Marksman.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
50	55	93	17	
The Figure of Merit was...	...	...	...	$\frac{128.90}{51.48}$

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## REGIMENTAL STATE.

1st January, 1895.

	Station.	Officers.	W. O.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Private Riflemen.	Totals.
1st Battalion ...	Hong-Kong ...	27	2	41	32	12	950	1,064
2nd „ ...	Dublin ...	22	2	37	38	15	543	657
3rd „ ...	Rawal Pindi	27	2	44	41	16	893	1,023
4th „ ...	Aldershot ...	25	2	38	39	16	691	811
Depôt ...	Gosport ...	7	—	19	19	5	116	166
Seconded, &c. ...	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	22
Totals ...	—	130	8	179	169	64	3,193	3,743

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

HONG-KONG,

Dec. 31st, 1894.

DEAR EDITOR,

Our last letter left us in all the whirl and excitement of the Calcutta season ; racing, polo, cricket, balls, banquets and a Camp of Exercise. This last was in a measure, no doubt, to prevent us from becoming too frivolous ; the scoffers were heard to observe that it was by no means the least amusing of the entertainments provided. And it certainly had its humorous side when one learnt that the judges of the High Court had requested our Brigadier to keep his d——d guns out of earshot, and one saw a brilliant charge of cavalry utterly routed by the advance of a steam-tram. The other regiments assembled, in addition to 6th B.I., 21st Garrison Battery R.A. and ourselves, included 16th B.I. and one squadron 8th B.C. at Alipore and the Royal Sussex, 10th B.I. and two Batteries of Field Artillery who were encamped on the Maidan. We daily fought a series of bloodless battles over the same ground and with much the same result, both sides claiming victory.

On January 1st, the Empress Parade took place. The Division was augmented by the Naval Brigade from the East Indian Squadron and a large Contingent of Volunteers. The *feux-de-joie* were somewhat ragged, but the march past was good, especially that of the Battalion, and the chargers of our mounted officers came in for a

large share of admiration. We were inspected by H.E. Lord Lansdowne and staff, accompanied by the Admiral (mounted).

In the afternoon, most of us went to Tallyganj Steeplechases, where Paget was unlucky enough to break his collar-bone when riding his horse R.B. It was a disastrous day, as in addition to Paget's accident, two valuable horses so injured themselves, falling at the wall, that they had to be destroyed. The gloom was lightened a little, however, by Jenkins winning a good race on Half-pay.

On January 2nd, we met the Calcutta Polo Club in the final for the Scratch Monsoon Tournament and defeated them by seven goals to one.

On the following day, Mrs. Pemberton entertained the children of the Battalion at a tea and Christmas tree in her quarters. Lady White and a number of Calcutta ladies were present and helped to make the affair a great success.

On January 5th, the Battalion was inspected by Col. Symonds, A.G. for Musketry, who was kind enough to say most complimentary things about us. January 8th and 9th were occupied with the inspection by the G.O.C.

During the first fortnight of the year, the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition was held in the museum; it was a great success, mainly owing to Major Pemberton's management. The Battalion was fairly successful, Actg.-Corporal Collins, Pte. Winter and others taking prizes, whilst Pte. Freeman's heads and skins were greatly admired, and were bought up at once.

On January 11th, Staveley arrived from England, having exchanged with Steward.

On the following evening, the officers of the Fleet

gave a ball on the flagship, H.M.S. *Boadicea*, which was attended by several of us. They were a real good lot of fellows and very popular in Calcutta, where they always managed to put in about six weeks during the cold weather (they arrange these matters well in the Navy). They have among them one or two cricketers quite above the average, and it was a pity we were unable to arrange a match with them, as we did last year. In fact, we only played one match against a Calcutta team under the captaincy of Col. Dorling of the Royal Sussex Regiment. Result, a draw. Battalion, 205 (Sergt. Burton, 52; Thresher, 48; Lysley, 27; Lawrence, 23). Opponents 140 for 4 wickets. Our fielding in this match was distinctly of the village green order, and a certain distinguished officer narrowly escaped a violent death when fielding point (a place where one is usually expected to take some small interest in the proceedings) through a ball almost falling on his head. The scarcity of matches was mainly due to the fact that Saturday was the only day in the week on which the Calcutta men could get away, and there was a race-meeting almost every Saturday throughout the cold weather.

On January 15th, the Division went out to camp at Ballyganj for four days. The spot selected by the forethought of the "powers that be" was none other than the sewage farm of Calcutta. We were all very glad to get back to the Fort, where we found Saunderson had arrived from England after a year's leave.

On the morning of the 20th, the Division was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir George White, who said endless pretty things to us, and on the same afternoon we welcomed a strong draft of men from the 4th Battalion, under Lowndes and Digby.



On January 22nd, all Calcutta put on its best bib and tucker to attend a farewell ball to Lord and Lady Lansdowne at the Town Hall. This was quite the smartest function of the season. At supper, General Brackenbury, Military Member of Council, proposed the health of the guests, and H.E. made a suitable reply. We then had "Auld Lang Syne," and dropped the silent tear, &c.

On January 23rd, the Battalion was inspected by Major Dalzell, D.A.A.G. for gymnastics. The vagaries of some of the officers with a sword when opposed to a bayonet were worthy of the performances of "knock-about artists" so dear to the frequenters of provincial music-halls.

On January 25th and 27th, we were engaged in welcoming the coming and speeding the parting Viceroys.

On the former day, we lined the streets for the arrival of Lord Elgin, and on the latter we performed the same duty for the departure of Lord and Lady Lansdowne, who left for England in the *Warren Hastings*. About 300 men of different regiments, under Colonel Curzon, went in her, and Jenkins and Paley were fortunate enough to get passages also. From the accounts we received from them after they got home, they seem to have had a most pleasant voyage, and one in every way superior to the ordinary trooper.

On February 2nd and 3rd, the annual Assault-at-Arms took place, at which the Battalion was most successful, appropriating nearly three hundred rupees in prizes. Sergt. Legg and Actg.-Corporal Walford between them secured all the dismounted events, and we also won the Sword-exercise, Physical drill, Gymnastics (Actg.-Corporal Walford 1st, Private Daly 2nd), Boxing (heavy weights, Private Collins; light weights, Private

Gilbert 1st, Private Simmons 2nd), Marching-order race (Private Priddy), and were 2nd in the Alarm-posts. Our troupe of gymnasts were greatly admired, and Actg.-Corporals Walford and Powell as clowns caused endless merriment. They afterwards gave a very successful performance in the skating rink.

On the evening of the 2nd, the Commander-in-Chief and Staff and General Brackenbury dined with us. The road from Treasury Gate, the Chief's residence, to the mess was illuminated with torches borne by Riflemen, and there was also a Guard of Honour. It was here that the move of the Battalion to Hong-Kong was announced and received with mingled feelings. About this time, Gough brought off his celebrated single polo match against McLeod, a leading Calcutta sportsman. The conditions were three "chukkers" without changing ponies, the winner to annex the loser's pony. Gough won easily by five goals to nil.

On February 14th, our machine guns (Gardner) made some excellent target practice before the General at Dum-Dum. This was rather a triumph, as they had had little or no practice, whereas the Sussex Regiment, whom we defeated easily, live on the outskirts of the range, and from all appearances seem to spend the majority of their time on it.

On February 15th and 16th, Athletic Sports took place on the Maidan for an inter-company Shield kindly presented by Colonel Curzon. The result was a hollow victory for "A" or Capt. Cockburn's Company, who made 45 points; "C" or Capt. Eccles' Company were 2nd with 24 points.

There was a large company present, including H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, who was kind enough at the close of the proceedings to present the Shield to the winners, accompanied by a few well-chosen remarks.

On 15th, our polo team returned from Lucknow, defeated but not disgraced. A detailed account of the competition will be found elsewhere. Suffice it to say here that we were beaten by the winners by three goals to one. Paget's ill-luck still clung to him, as when riding R.B. in the Grand Military Steeplechase, he fell, three fences from home, with the race well in hand. R.B., however, won an Open Hurdle Race the following day with J. L. Stewart, 7th Hussars, riding, and was afterwards sold for a long price—he has not won since.

On February 21st, Alexander and Paget left for England on a year's leave.

At the Presidency Athletic Meeting on February 24th, Pte. Priddy, "A" Company, won 100 yards and  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile, open to the Army, thereby gaining for the Battalion an Inter-Regimental Challenge Shield presented by the Commander-in-Chief. It was quite a smart performance, as some of the best sprinters in India were competing.

And now a word about the Paper-chases. Every Thursday morning during the season, a strong contingent sallied forth to do or die for the prestige of the Battalion and right well did they maintain it. Jenkins, Lawrence, Green-Wilkinson, Alexander, Paley and Boden were invariable starters and were always there or thereabouts at the finish. Lowndes, Staveley, Paget, Gough, Percival, Lysley and Thresher were occasional attendants. In the pony Paper-chase Cup, Gough and Percival were respectively 2nd and 3rd to Capt. Jim Turner of the Body-guard, who won on his pony Khalid. Green-Wilkinson also started, but was unplaced. On the same morning, Boden rode a match on his pony Daffodil, against Mrs. McLeod's Charley, ridden by Capt. Turner, and was beaten out of sight.

In the Paper-chase Cup, with Jenkins, Alexander and Paley at home, we had to depend on Green-Wilkinson and Boden, the former representing us in the heavy weights and the latter in the light weights. Luck was, however, dead against us, as Boden, riding his horse Jackdaw, who was only half fit, fell at the last fence when holding a slight lead, and Green-Wilkinson, who was leading the welters by a street, fell about a quarter of a mile from home. Then again, had Jenkins remained through the whole season, the Average Cup was a gift for him on Half Pay. This is a cup given to the rider who finishes in the first six the greatest number of times. At the Paper-chase dinner, Col. St. Paul, Lowndes, Green-Wilkinson and Boden were present. The Colonel made a speech, wherein a Challenge Cup, to be presented by the Battalion was offered and accepted with much enthusiasm. The Battalion also sent the band, which was much admired and appreciated.

On the whole, in spite of the machinations of the fickle goddess, the Paper-chases were an endless source of fun to us, and quite one of the brightest features of our stay at Calcutta. In fact, since we have left those sultry climes for the home of the Celestial, there are few things we have missed more than our Thursday morning gallops after the wily "kargus" (?).

Alexander made a very handsome present in the shape of a silver model of a horse, to be run for at the end of the Paper-chase season by officers of the Battalion, but owing to there being few or no horses left, it still remains without an owner.

On February 28th, we marched out to Dum-Dum to take part in Brigade Field Firing.

About this time, it began to get unpleasantly hot, and punkahs and white uniform very soon became the order of the day.

On March 17th, Talbot and Boden started with a batch of invalids for the Convalescent depôt at Jalapahar.

During most of the cold weather, Talbot was acting as A.D.C. to our Brigadier, Gen. F. Lance, C.B.

During March and up to the commencement of the leave-season, we pursued the even tenour of our way, with few or no events of interest to chronicle. We managed to get polo usually three times a week, and there were occasional race meetings for ponies at Milton Park, at which Lawrence, Staveley and Gough appeared in the pig-skin. The men spent most of their time at football, about which they displayed the greatest keenness. In fact, during the season, a most marked improvement in the play of all was very noticeable, and few, if any, of the company teams, had anything but winning records to show at the end of the year.

About the middle of April, Pemberton and Gough started for a shooting trip in the Central Provinces; Percival went on the same errand to the Terai, and Lawrence, on globe-trotting bent, sailed for Rangoon *en route* to Singapore and Siam.

On 26th, Long went to Pachmarhi to go through a course of musketry.

Among the attractions of Fort William is an officers' guard, and those of us who remained in Calcutta had ample opportunities of becoming well acquainted with the guard room, as owing to fellows being struck off duty for gun drill and military training, there were rarely more than four, and occasionally only three, on the roster for guard. However, our feelings were solaced by the receipt of one gold mohur per diem for this duty. And thereby hangs a tale.

Rumour hath it that some years ago, a wealthy Baboo

was suddenly taken ill outside the guard room and the officer on guard, seeing him in a parlous state, acted the good Samaritan, and having comforted him with the cup that cheers and has on occasion been known to inebriate, sent him on his way rejoicing. By way of showing his gratitude and in a fit of generosity not often met with in the Bengali, the Baboo invested a sum of money sufficient to produce one gold mohur a day as an endowment fund for the benefit of the officer on guard. Such is the legend. What truth there may be in it, it is impossible to say, but the shekels are a very tangible and agreeable proof thereof.

On June 1st, Percival returned from leave.

On 16th, a few of the sporting community of Calcutta organised a Point-to-point Meeting at Ballyganj. Most of us went out and Staveley won a couple of races on Mr. Barrow's Flatcatcher and Alexander's pony St. George.

At the end of the month, Percival went to the depôt at Jalapahar, relieving Boden, who wanted to come down to ride in the Monsoon Meetings, Digby joined Pemberton in the Central Provinces, and, last but not least, the CHRONICLES arrived.

On July 7th, the first Monsoon Race Meeting took place, the event of the day being a match between Boden's Jackdaw and Mr. "Tongal's" Daylight—a mile and a half over seven flights. The latter was a hot favourite. It was a grand race, as after the first three hundred yards, the pair were never half a length apart. Daylight led by a neck over the last hurdle, but Boden rode a masterly finish and got home by a short head.

Long returned from Pachmarhi on 9th with an Extra Certificate and also a twenty-third share in the Calcutta Turf Club Derby Sweep, Ladas having been drawn by the Musketry Class Confederacy.

A week later Green-Wilkinson went on leave to Mussoorie and Long took over the duties of Adjutant.

During June, July and August the Battalion football team played matches almost every week, accounts of which will be found elsewhere. They had a very successful season, losing only one match, though that unfortunately was the final tie of the Indian Association Shield, when we were beaten by the Royal Irish.

Knox, who had gone to Darjeeling on leave in June, found himself so much in demand that he remained there as officiating Adjutant to the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles. In order to harmonise with the colouring of his men, he invested in a piebald charger, astride of which he might be daily seen conducting a parade consisting of one rank and file and one boy.

It may not be out of place here to record the shooting in this Battalion during the past year. Taking it all round it has not been up to much ; as although three or four parties went out, none of them met with very much success.

Last year we all went shooting in the hills, but this hot weather saw us trying our luck in the plains.

Pemberton and Gough went to the Central Provinces, leaving Calcutta April 14th, their destination being Jharsuguda railway station, which is about 40 miles north of Sumbelpoor, and although the district held plenty of tiger, they met with no success, but in spite of that they seemed to have enjoyed themselves. There was a great variety of game of all kinds, but they took a lot of getting. Gough had a shot at a bison, but did not get him ; and Pemberton saw a grand sight, *i.e.*, a herd of eleven bison feeding by moonlight, but he was unable to get a shot, and the very next day a chuprassi belonging to the forest department came and told them that they

were shooting in the Government Reserved Forest, so they had to clear out, which was rather disheartening, after having marched 45 miles over an awful country to get to the place.

Gough came back to Calcutta on June 13th, the bag consisting of only 10 head of big game, including 2 black bear, 3 Sambur, 1 Nelgai.

Pemberton went to Manikpur (about 2 hours by rail from Allahabad), where he was soon after joined by Digby, but they did not get much, as the rains began and they only got 12 black buck, but Pemberton had a lively time hunting cobras round his tent, and Digby was the cause of desperate anxiety to all of us; as one day when we opened the local paper, *The Englishman*, we were astounded to see that "Lieut. Digby, of the Rifle Brigade, had been severely mauled by a tiger, which he had courageously followed into the jungle, after he had wounded it," but we were relieved to hear "that he was doing well, and hopes were entertained of his recovery." The next day, however, brought bad news, "blood poisoning had set in." To make a long story short, he had never even seen a tiger, but blood poisoning had set in in his hand, from some unaccountable cause; this in itself was quite bad enough, without the papers giving such harrowing details about the tiger.

Pemberton and Digby returned about August 14th, the former with an imperial, the latter minus one stone of solid flesh, for which he looked all the better.

Talbot went to Burma, but his shoot was completely spoilt by the floods, which prevented him getting to his shooting ground—he, however, kept his eyes open, and reports forests of trees averaging 300 feet in height, some much bigger!!



Pte. Freeman, of "G" Company, has established a great reputation for himself, both as a shikaree and as a taxidermist; he has exhibited his trophies in the four last Soldiers' Industrial Exhibitions, taking first prize each time. At the last Exhibition, His Excellency the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief both bought some heads and skins. Having been brought up as a game-keeper, he has turned his knowledge to good account.

Since he came to this country 13 years ago, he has shot, amongst other things, 5 leopards, 7 hyænas and 2 black bear.

Last year he went to Kalpi, which is between Jhansi and Cawnpore, where he accounted for 17 black buck (the best head being  $22\frac{1}{2}$  in.), he then went up to near Kathgodam, at the foot of the hills below Naini-Tal, and shot 17 cheetal (best head 32 in.).

This year Pte. Freeman went to the same places, getting 34 black buck and 2 chinkara at Kalpi in nine days, which, if you take into account the labour of skinning, was by no means a bad performance.

Percival left Calcutta about April 13th and joined Pte. Freeman at Kathgodam and in about ten days they got 16 cheetal and 1 nelgai. Percival then came down to Kalpi and shot 7 black buck, 4 chinkara and 1 leopard.

This is the second leopard that Percival has shot, he and Lysley bagging one in their last year's shoot. He tied a goat up and the leopard made his appearance about 5.30 p.m., but he never had a look in, as Percival shot him dead with the first shot.

We had a little better luck with our small game shooting, Calcutta and its environs being a first-class place for snipe; they begin coming in about the middle of September and good bags can be got up to the end of March.

There are no jheels like there are up-country, the snipe being found in the swampy paddy fields. This has one great advantage, as one can pick up nearly everything one shoots. There are no duck to be got about Calcutta, but Talbot went up the line towards Darjeeling with the General and got some A1 duck-shooting.

We have bagged nearly 2,000 snipe in the last twelve months, the best bags being—Eccles with Gough and his cousin, 135; and Knox, Biddulph and Long, 103. Knox got 73 to his own gun. Nearly every Sunday and Thursday, Long, Knox, Digby and Conyngham were to be seen returning in ticca gharries laden with snipe.

The best months were October, November and December.

During September and October there was little or nothing going on in Calcutta. Throughout these months the climate is at its worst, and most of the residents quit the place. As nearly all our ponies had been sold, polo was out of the question, and the Monsoon racing season having come to an end, leave was greatly in demand. "What a falling-off was there," Simla for polo.

Our only excitements during this time were fortnightly gymkhanas at Hastings House, erstwhile the country seat of Warren Hastings, and where his ghost is said to walk. They were good fun and capitally managed by Boden and Mr. Gregory Apcar, a well-known Calcutta sportsman.

Several of us disported ourselves in and occasionally out of the pigskin there.

At the end of October the men from the dépôt at Jalapahar returned to Head-quarters. During November we were all hard at work sending off parties of time-expired men, boards on arms and accoutrements, packing, &c.

On November 15th, the Battalion played Calcutta at cricket and, alas, were beaten. Calcutta 174, Battalion 119 (Knox 51, Gough 21). Of the three matches played with them, each has won one, and one was drawn.

On November 26th, the Battalion, after being inspected by Brigadier-Gen. Lance, C.B., who in a very kind speech bid us farewell, moved into Camp on the Maidan. Two Companies of the Sussex Regiment from Dum-Dum came in and took over our quarters in Fort William.

On November 28th, Lawrence left for England to relieve Parker at the depôt. We shall sorely miss him.

Sergt.-Major Wilmot had been obliged to go home to England on sick leave, and the Battalion was deeply grieved to hear of his death, which took place on 3rd November.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of November 30th, we embarked on the R.I.M.S. *Warren Hastings* at the Kidderpur docks, and in a couple of hours we were taking our last look of Calcutta as we steamed slowly down the river Hughli. All of us were sorry to leave, as we had made endless friends and spent a most enjoyable two years there. A host of people came to see us off, among them our late Adjutant, Green-Wilkinson who, much to our sorrow, has temporarily left us and is now the proud possessor of a fez and a majority in the Egyptian army.

I should not omit to mention that during the last ten days we were in Calcutta and after the mess was closed, the General most kindly showed us unbounded hospitality in his house.

We left behind us 169 men time-expired, of whom 68 had completed their service, and the time of the remaining 101 will expire by March, 1895.

Of our voyage to Hong-Kong nothing need be written

here. We found the *Warren Hastings* a most comfortable ship and the officers good and cheery fellows. We had a couple of sing-songs and the usual sports. We stayed a few hours to coal at Singapore. Some of us went ashore and were not favourably impressed with the place, and we all sincerely trust that the rumour of our having to put in a year there on our way home may be unfounded.

Between Singapore and Hong-Kong we met a north-east monsoon for a couple of days, which caused the majority to succumb.

At 4 p.m. on December 15th, we dropped our anchor in the harbour of Hong-Kong.

On the following day, we disembarked and went into camp at a place called Kowloon on the mainland, on the opposite side of the harbour from the island, where we remained a week.

On December 19th, we played cricket against the Shropshire Light Infantry and beat them easily. Battalion, 179 for 6 wickets; innings declared closed. The principal scorers were Sergt. Burton, 116; Sanderson, 22; Boden, 23. Shropshire L. I., 118.

On December 22nd, we came across to the Island and went into our barracks, and the same afternoon the Shropshires sailed in the *Warren Hastings* for Calcutta.

Lowndes returned with them, having been appointed A.D.C. to the Governor of Ceylon.

The barracks here are very scattered. We have headquarters and two Companies in the Murray Barracks, four Companies about a quarter of a mile up a steep hill at the Victoria Barracks—one Company in the Queen's Road Barracks in the main street and one Company on detachment at Kowloon.

Long is now doing Actg.-Adjutant, pending the arrival of Alexander from home-leave.

We found a strong draft on our arrival here under St. Aubyn, Salmon and Power.

Noel arrived on December 23rd and took over temporary command, the Colonel being on the sick list.

Owing to the confusion of settling into barracks we put off our Christmas festivities until New Year's Day. All went off well. In the afternoon we had the customary sports, boxing, cutting the dummy, &c.; we were unfortunately unable to have a Company Football Tournament, as last year, on account of the ground being two miles off. At night there was a most successful Variety Entertainment in the City Hall, consisting of Battalion favourites and some outside assistance.

We will defer any description of Hong-Kong till next year. Suffice it to say that as yet it seems rather small and uninteresting after India. It is impossible to say whether we shall like it, but if not, we presume we shall have to lump it.

We were very sorry to see that both the Regimental Point-to-Point and the Cricket Match against the 60th fell through this year. It is to be hoped the former will revive. Could not the 60th Match always be played in the Green Jacket week?

With best wishes to the R.B. for 1895,

I remain,

Yours ever,

I. B. R.B.

## 2ND BATTALION.

DUBLIN,

December 31st, 1894.

DEAR EDITOR,

The close of 1894 still finds us in Richmond Barracks, with three Companies at Portobello on detachment.

In the early part of the year there was any amount of good hunting, the Meath hounds, under John Watson, especially showing good sport.

In February, the Dublin "Castle Season" set in with great severity; it began later than usual, and was, it is said, the shortest on record. At one time there were rumours that it would be more exciting than the preceding one of '93; however, such was not the case. Not a soul came to Dublin for it, and the festivities resolved themselves into a series of military gatherings tempered by a few Dublin officials. Altogether it was a decided relief to all when St. Patrick's Ball was over and with it the "sayson."

In March and April, Verner wandered off to Spain again, and after a time re-appeared with various boxes full of eagles' and vultures' eggs, which he had gathered in the cliffs of Andalusia, as well as other ornithological trophies.

Punchestown was celebrated this year by the most awful weather on record; it blew great guns, and hailed and rained the greater part of both days; consequently, people were determined to do something, and so launched heavily, very heavily, I should say. We combined with the Grenadiers, and owing to Cowell's able management

and Colour-Sergt. Nash's untiring energy, it was a great success.

Cricket was rather under a cloud, as, what with two Companies being constantly away at the Curragh for musketry, together with large bodies of recruits, and Field-training going on too, it was almost impossible to get up an eleven at times, and if we could, our opponents couldn't; but the matches we did play were fairly successful, bar the first one, as our record will show.

Golf rather languished, as we were so far from the links at Dollymount; but in the autumn, those who were keen enough to go down there had a treat in seeing Mr. John Ball, junior, come over and win the Irish championship. He certainly is a wonder at the game.

The revival of croquet which has been so general during the year all over the civilised world was not without its supporters in the Battalion. A very fair ground was shortly laid out in Richmond Barracks, on which of an evening various officers performed prodigies of skill. Coke was our champion, and in fact never suffered defeat, except, indeed, once or twice at the hands of Mrs. Verner, whose play caused confusion and dismay amongst the croquet players of the neighbourhood. It has transpired that Coke was, at an early period of his career, before he donned the green jacket, a past-master in the art, and, it is darkly hinted, a Champion and winner of tournaments; but for nineteen years this has been kept a secret.

During the Horse Show week in August, Dublin seemed crammed with people from all parts of Great Britain, let alone Ireland, and the crowds at Ball's Bridge daily were so great that it was next to impossible to see much of the horses. Several dances were given

during this time in Dublin, and for those who like society there was much amusement.

About the Irish autumn Manœuvres you will see in another part of the CHRONICLE.

During the Manœuvres the Grenadiers left Ireland, and were succeeded by the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, under Lord Falmouth, in the middle of September.

About this time, Rokeby was taken seriously ill with peritonitis at Portobello Barracks. Ever since he came to the Battalion he had suffered from time to time from the effects of the Burma Campaign, but this last attack was a very bad one. Careful nursing, however, pulled him through, but unfortunately the illness left him so weakened that he sent in his papers. We were all very sorry to lose him, but it was clearly impossible for him to continue soldiering.

In August, Bright went to the School of Army Signalling at Aldershot, and returned with a certificate, having passed first of his batch.

Verner went off to Aldershot in September for a course of ballooning, and came back the following month with many marvellous maps and reconnaissance sketches done by him when "up in a balloon," amongst others, one of a hundred-mile run from Aldershot to Worcester.

Throughout September and October we had glorious weather, but it is difficult to please everybody, and our fishermen complained bitterly of the drought. Coke, Fyers, Stephens and Mills went for a fortnight to Co. Donegal and tried their best to lure the salmon and trout on Lady Leitrim's water, but with small success. Even the never-to-be-beaten Stephens failed to attract the passing notice of a fish, although backed by the whole science of the piscatorial art. He was finally, we are informed, forcibly removed from the banks of a



moorland river at the termination of his leave, protesting that he only wanted to put on one more minnow.

In October, we heard with regret that we were about to lose Colonel Lyttelton, but were pleased to learn that he had been given such a good appointment at Headquarters. He left us on December 4th to take up his new duties at the Horse Guards.

As regards shooting, with the exception of grouse, it has been an indifferent year all round. In Ireland, woodcock have been, however, more abundant than last season, but snipe have been very much the reverse. Hood assisted at the celebrated Ashford shoot at Lord Ardilaun's at the end of February, on which occasion they killed in the four days, 278 cock and some 300 wild pheasants, and if the weather had not been simply awful, no doubt they would have got many more. It has been a bad year for fishing, the rivers all being in flood all the best time of the year; Stephens and Maitland, however, got a few trout with the mayfly, and they, as well as Coke and Hood, had some fun on the river Barrow, where Lady Drogheda very kindly gave several of us leave to fish.

In November, hunting recommenced with vigour, and there was capital sport, especially with the Meath hounds. Ramsay, Clarke, Thesiger and Cox had some good days with the Ward and Kildare.

Christmas Day was celebrated with the usual festivities; after Church parade, the football ties were played off up to the dinner hour and again afterwards until dusk and tea. Following on this, came boxing, &c., in the Gymnasium; but the great feature was a capital variety entertainment under the management of Stephens and Saunderson, who rose to the occasion and displayed talents only equalled by Sir Augustus Harris and Mr.

Edwardes of the Empire, in providing a most successful show. A stage was erected in the Gymnasium, and not the least appreciated part of the show was the excellent dancing of a bevy of fair damsels from "Dan Lowry's."

With best wishes to all Riflemen past and present for 1895,

Believe me, dear Editor,

Yours sincerely,

2 B.R.B.

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### 3RD BATTALION.

PESHAWAR,

December 31st, 1894.

DEAR EDITOR,

Last year we sent you a general description of our surroundings at Peshawar, and to-day finds us in precisely the same situation as when we wrote before, save that the 5th Fusiliers, having left the station, and no other Regiment having come to take their place, the whole of the duties have devolved upon the N.C.O.'s and men of our Battalion, and many men being still down with fever, the garrison duties have fallen very heavily upon those who are fit and well.

During February, the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles marched in, and, while their arrival gave a considerable impulse to polo, we were disappointed to find that their cricketing ardour was at a low ebb, and though we were spoiling for a match we could not tempt their players into the field.

Combined with the 60th we played two successful matches against the station, and then audaciously took on the station single handed, and, thanks to Vic. Couper's bowling, won our match comfortably. Special interest attaches to this match between Peshawar Station and the 3rd Battalion R.B., as the record exists in our mess of the same match played in 1863, and also won by the Battalion.

On February 29th, Kenyon-Slaney, having been appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 2nd Battalion, had, for the first time, to sever his connection with the 3rd Battalion, with which he had put in the whole of his service. To say that all ranks were sorry to bid him good-bye is to say very little; no man ever took with him more hearty wishes for good luck and a speedy return.

The very day that Kenyon-Slaney handed over command, the Brigadier-General commanding expressed his intention of inspecting the Battalion. The inspection, which commenced on March 1st, lasted till the 9th, and at the conclusion of the final parade the General, addressing the men, congratulated them on their very excellent behaviour while under his command.

During March, the Company Football Competition was successfully played off, being won by "A" Company, "E" or Major Raikes' Company being, for the second year in succession, runners up.

The Company Cricket Tournament ended in favour of "F" (Capt. Hon. C. Winn's) Company—the holders.

The Battalion Athletic Sports were held towards the end of March. They were a very great success, the entries being numerous, and all the events well contested.

There were three big prizes offered, one for a half mile race open to the district, and two (100 yards and



**3rd BATTALION.**  
**GROUP OF RIFLEMEN.**



quarter mile) open to Riflemen, *i.e.*, to the 60th and ourselves. Sergt. Oldfield, our champion, confined his attention to these open events, and won all three in gallant style.

Private Granville's performances merit notice, as he was placed in the first three in almost every event, except the Hurdle Race, which he would have won had he not fallen on the flat after jumping the last hurdle.

About this time, the long expected subalterns began to arrive from England, Rickman, King and Bell turning up in welcome succession.

Just as the weather was getting uncomfortably hot, an Assault-at-Arms was organised, but as tug-of-war and all athletics were excluded from the programme, it did not excite much interest.

There were three competitions open to teams from British Regiments, which were contested by the 60th and ourselves, and we managed to win two of them.

A team from "H" (Capt. Petre's) Company was successful in the Sword-exercise, and a team of "E" (Major Raikes') in the Alarm Stakes.

Early in May, Head-quarters and four Companies were moved up to Cherat.

Some officers had gone on leave, and some were, just at the moment, down with fever, so that with the Head-quarters and four Companies, all the officers that could be found for the march, were the Officer Commanding, the Adjutant, and the last joined sub.

Nevertheless, and in spite of awful heat (the mercury at Pubbi camp went up to the top of the thermometer, and appeared anxious to go higher), we made a pleasant and successful march, arriving altogether at the breezy summit of that rocky ridge; in fact, we marched quite cheerfully into that most ghastly of military Stations.

Picture to yourself a narrow rocky ridge running east and west, with precipitous cliffs falling 2,000 feet on either side. The elevation being only about 4,000 feet above sea-level, is not high enough to have any noticeable effect on the temperature.

In Cherat there is no water. All water for the use of the unfortunate inhabitants has to be brought three miles on mules, and doled out, and no one who has not experienced it can conceive what discomfort this entails in a scorching Indian climate.

As regards accommodation, there are barrack-rooms into which most of the men can be crowded; but all employed men and all institutions have to be accommodated in tents.

No tents are sent up to Cherat for use until they have been pronounced *unserviceable*, and as they have to be used year after year, it may be gathered that many of them do not afford the best of shelter in a particularly stormy site. There is a fair Mess House, and quarters for four or five officers; the rest have to live in tents.

When we first went to Cherat the temperature during the day averaged about 95° in verandahs, and a little more in tents, but it soon went up to 103°-104°, which, with no appliances or space for punkahs, was very uncomfortable. The sun is so hot and there are so many rocks to retain the heat, that the nights are nearly as hot as in Peshawar. In June, the thermometer stood at 93° at 4 a.m., giving promise of a fairly hot day.

There is one narrow path leading E. and another leading W., and along these we used to walk out, occasionally attacking a hill-top, or scrambling down a *khud* for a change.

Considering its many natural disadvantages, it might be hoped that Cherat would at least prove healthy, but

records prove that every year many lives are lost through enteric fever, and this year proved no exception, many cases of enteric occurring, several of which proved fatal.

The only possible amusements were football on the very uneven and stony parade-ground, and open-air sing-songs.

Several of the latter were organised by Mr. Richardson (Bandmaster), and gave great satisfaction.

Football became more popular as the weather became cooler, and Bell worked hard to get together a good Battalion team. It was wonderful how quickly the men improved, though the ground was very bad.

On August 1st, Colonel Curzon arrived from England and took over command. The Battalion had been without a regular Commanding Officer since March, 1893.

During August a football tournament was played off amongst the four Companies at Cherat, each Company (on the American system) playing each of the other three. "F" (Captain Hon. C. Winn's) Company won pretty easily.

The Regimental Birthday was duly observed. A capital programme of sports was smoothly worked off during the afternoon. The athletic competitions were varied by a very brilliant display by the gymnastic instructors, who deserved great credit for the hard work they put in; two excellent clowns also helped to make the show a success. In the evening we entertained the station to a Regimental sing-song. Private Mills was in great form, and Colour-Sergt. Hughes gave two capital Irish songs. Corporal Cole also came out strong as a ventriloquist.

The officers were better off than the men for amuse-



ments, as there was a tumble-down racquet court, and the revolver range also provided the necessary something-to-do. Walsh and Bell never ceased to clamber over the rocky mountain tops, and kept the few *ourial* in the vicinity constantly on the move.

On October 20th, the Head-quarters marched out of Cherat, and reached Peshawar on the 22nd. Everybody is pleased at the prospect of getting out of this command, where sickness is so rife, and the Battalion so split up during six months of the year.

Rawal Pindi is not a favourite station, but at least the eight Companies may hope to be kept together there more than has been their fate, so far, since landing in India.

Yours truly,  
3 B.R.B.

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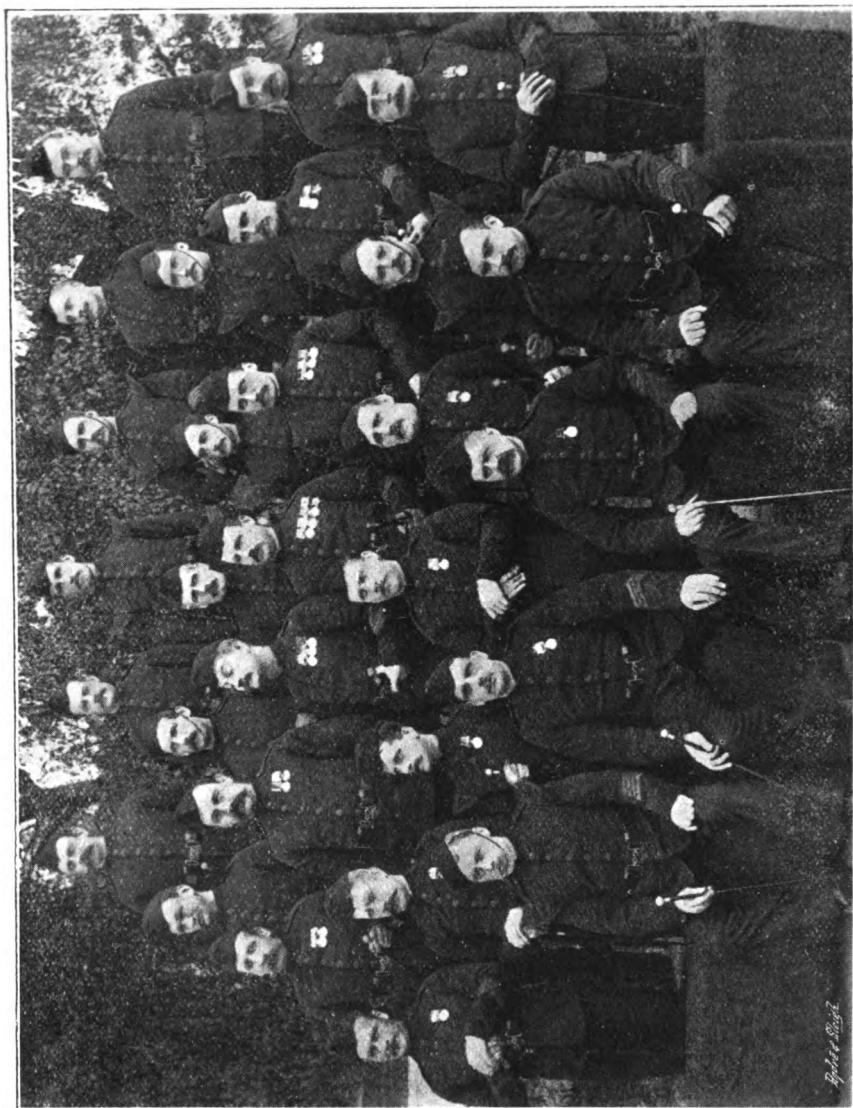
#### 4TH BATTALION.

BLENHEIM BARRACKS,  
ALDERSHOT,

December 31st, 1894.

DEAR EDITOR,

Nothing of importance occurred in the early months of the year, which were spent at Devonport, beyond the inspection of the garrison by the Commander-in-Chief. After parade, a very good performance was gone through by the two Companies, Jenner's and Beresford's, last at Field-training, which, starting from Barracks, doubled round the Brickfields, fired three



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16 17 18

22 23 24 25

28 29

AVERAGE SERVICE  
16 <sup>9</sup>/<sub>12</sub> YEARS.

7 8 9

12 13 14 15

19 20 21

26 27

NO. OF MEDALS 27  
NO. OF CLASPS 51  
G. C. BADGES 93

PRIVATE RIFLEMEN IN 4th BATTALION WITH OVER 12 YEARS' SERVICE, ALDERSHOT, OCTOBER, 1894.



volleys and formed up in twelve minutes, the distance ran, being 2,300 yards. After some complimentary remarks on the work done and the efficiency of the Battalion generally, H.R.H. lunched with the officers, and later on we received his picture as a memento of his inspection.

Early in the year we received orders for Aldershot, and on the 29th May, Head-quarters embarked in H.M.S. *Tyne*; Metcalfe, with married families, following two days later in s.s. *Avonmore*. Before embarking, Sir R. Harrison addressed some kind words to the Battalion, and the hearty cheers which greeted him and his family as we steamed past Government House showed how general was the feeling of regret on leaving his command—and so we steamed away with many pleasant recollections of our two and a half years in the west country.

On the 30th May, we disembarked at Portsmouth, and after a pleasant march in good weather, no falling out, and excellent commissariat arrangements, thanks to Metcalfe, who although detained with his married families, saw to our comforts from afar, we arrived at Aldershot on the 2nd June, being met by H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief, who marched us to Church the first Sunday after our arrival. "The best Barracks in Aldershot," was the general verdict, and "Not a bad place," said the Subalterns, with an eye to Ascot and the delights of London; but whether this opinion was not slightly modified after twenty-seven field-days out of a possible twenty-nine is, perhaps, open to doubt.

These were chiefly "Major's fatigues," and it is possibly not generally realised what an important part the "Fizzer-man" plays on the arrival of a Major, strange to Aldershot and its molehills—all dignified by

names. The information he is able to afford is most valuable, and it seems strange that one of them should not be told off as Chief of the Staff on these occasions.

We took part in both Field Columns; the first under our Brigadier, Sir W. Butler, in the direction of Chobham and the "Great Lone Land" of Colony Bog. And how we marched, fought, defeated and were defeated, "are not these things written in the Chronicles" of the General remarks issued after each Field day?

While encamped at Hazeley Heath much kindness was shown us by the gallant ex-Rifleman of Bramshill, a house full of recollections of Riflemen past and present, and by invitation of Sir Anthony, all the Sergeants, headed by the Veteran Hawksford, were shown over the grand old house and hospitably entertained.

No Field Column is complete without a night attack, so we took advantage of our enemy being only 4 miles off at Cricket Hill to bowl him out.

To effect this we made a slight detour of 10 miles, and starting at 11.30 p.m. in pitch darkness fell upon his Camp at dawn—"the hour at which attacks are generally made"—to find all peacefully sleeping. So "when they awoke early in the morning they were all dead corpses."

The 2nd Field Column, under General Utterson, took us to Standing Camp at Borden, a charming spot in the heart of Woolmer Forest, and here the tables were turned, the Guards from Frensham paying us an evening visit shortly after midnight.

As both night attacks succeeded we are beginning to ask if it wouldn't be better to dispense with night outposts, and accept the inevitable.

It is only fair to state that as we were on the flank not attacked and found no outposts, we were able to

retire peacefully to bed, feeling that no blame or want of knowledge of Part VII., Infantry Drill, could attach to us.

After the tumult of active warfare had subsided we had time to look round. There was little time for cricket, but, strange to relate, we won every match we played. For fear other Battalions should be envious it is only fair to state we only played one against a good team of the Northumberland Fusiliers.

Jenner and Vernon played Polo, and we hope next year to get up a team.

We have no entertainments to record, but were honoured by the presence of the German Emperor at luncheon after the Field-day of the 13th August; and His Majesty, after luncheon, visited the Barrack rooms and institutions, and expressed himself well pleased with all he saw, and at Christmas sent us four very handsome silver and gold cigar lamps as a souvenir of his visit.

The Cycling fever has set in here with great severity. Daily may officers be seen calling for their horses (two wheeled) and starting for Windsor or other neighbouring towns, while the Riflemen of the Battalion take the road as regularly as did the highwaymen of Bagshot Heath.

From a military point of view the results are encouraging, as two of Dawson's trained cyclists managed at night operations to penetrate the enemy's outposts, and would have brought back valuable information had they not unluckily tumbled into a ditch and been captured! Bad luck.

And not the only bad luck we have experienced, for Beresford determined to own a winner at the Autumn races, invested in the celebrated West-Country horse Cheroot, who, after disappointing his owner by running nowhere in the races, ran somewhere with a vengeance

a few days later, viz., into a house and was found with seven ribs broken and a smashed skull, needless to say, stone dead. Hearty condolence to his sporting owner, and equally hearty congratulations to his rider, Lascelles, on a most providential escape.

We are great in inventions just at present, Sergeant Crudass having produced a cooking apparatus, now being tested at the School of Cookery, which promises great results, while Hone, the oldest Rifleman in the Battalion (perhaps I should say Regiment) has invented, with Quartermaster-Sergt. Hoy, an equipment so excellent, that sooner or later—let us hope, not the latter—the authorities may see the merits of the invention.

We are also great on Temperance. A Battalion branch of the A.T.A. has been started under the indefatigable Nicol, with Sergt. Walter as Secretary, and already numbers 90 members. At the inaugural concert, when the first batch of heroes had taken the pledge, Hone was asked to sing, and the last verse of his song,

“ Mix me up three six whiskies and sodas  
And lay them all down in a row,” &c.,

brought the first Temperance Meeting to a highly appropriate conclusion.

The Christmas Show went off very well, and the Sports were well patronised, considering the large numbers on furlough. The Veterans' race produced a tremendous finish between Band-Sergt. Baker and Sergt. Grandy, and the latter tripping over his watch-chain or pince-nez, he is unable to say which, enabled Baker to get up in the last few strides and make a dead-heat. Pince-nez and watch-chain carefully adjusted, Sergt. Grandy won the decider easily amidst loud cheers.

The drafts are hitting us hard. Sixty already sent to the first Battalion and 150 more go to the 3rd Battalion in January.

During the year we have lost Congreve, who has done so much for the shooting of the Battalion, and Howard is about to leave us after twenty-nine consecutive years in the Battalion, "only leaving to better himself" and, *mirabile dictu*, to take to himself a better half.

To compensate for these losses we have regained Fortescue from the Staff College, and he has returned brimming over with knowledge there acquired.

Sergt. Holt, our working Orderly-Room Sergeant, having obtained an excellent situation, for which he was kindly recommended by H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief, is leaving, and takes with him the heartiest good wishes of all ranks, as does Sergt.-Major Tuck, selected from a large number of competitors for the important post of Garrison Sergt.-Major to the Aldershot Division.

Let us conclude a somewhat lengthy letter with the hope that the 1st Battalion may like Hong-Kong, looking forward to a speedy return home.

The 2nd Battalion may shortly join us here.

The 3rd Battalion may find that Rawal Pindi restores them to health after their stay in the Peshawar Valley.

And last, but by no means least, our hearty condolence to the Rifle Depôt on their recent disaster, with a hope that sooner or later they may find themselves established in the quarter so long associated with Riflemen.

Yours, dear Editor,

4 B.R.B.



## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

## RACING.

[*Compiled chiefly from extracts from the Calcutta Press.—ED.*]

## 1ST BATTALION.

## TOLLYGUNGE STEEPLECHASES, January 1st.

## THE GRANVILLE STAKES, 1,500 R.

THE eight shown for the Granville Stakes were diminished by the scratching of St. Andrew, and the field thinned off a good deal in the progress of the race. R. B. and Snowdon opened favourites, but Reformation usurped this position at the end and started first favourite. Had he not fallen at the water, where Alford quickly remounted and followed in pursuit, it is an open question whether he would not have pressed the winner hard, for he certainly regained more ground than he lost through his fall. Snowdon found the course too long. He was going well for the first circuit, then he fell away. R. B., splendidly ridden, won in capital form, and the young owner received quite an ovation as he came past the stand. He deserved no small credit. He had schooled and trained the horse entirely himself, and he rode him this evening in faultless style.

Mr. Paget nom. bk aust g. R. B., 11st. 2lbs., Owner...	1
Mr. C. D. Stewart nom. gr aust g. Snowdon, 11st.	
7lbs., Scott ... ..	2
Mr. Kook nom. b aust g. Spero, 11st. 7lbs., Karamut...	3

Mr. Butler nom. ch aust g. Dandy, 11st. 7lbs.,	
McCracken ... ..	0
Mr. Rodocanachi nom. gr aust g. Avalanche, 11st.	
7lbs., Norton ... ..	0
Dr. Forsyth nom. ch aust g. Bad Spec, 11st. 2lbs.,	
Capt. Lawrence... ..	0
Mr. Ivor Thomas nom. b aust g. Reformation—by	
Confusion, 11st. 1lb., Alford ... ..	0
Betting : 2 to 1 Reformation, 4 to 1 R. B. and Snowdon,	
6 to 8 Avalanche, 8 to 1 Spero and Dandy, and 12 to 1 Bad	
Spec.	

Snowdon settled down with the lead, followed by the rest till the fence preceding the water, where Avalanche came to grief; then at the water Reformation fell, but was remounted and quickly set going. Snowdon led till four fields from home when, running wide, R. B. took the lead, and came in a winner by ten lengths, Spero making a good race for second place with Snowdon, the latter securing it by a head. Time—5 min. 56½ secs.

#### TOLLYGUNGE 2ND MEETING.

Capt. Jenkins, on Half Pay, won the Hunters' Steeplechase, winning fairly easily by two lengths after a good race.

In the Handicap Steeplechase, Mr. Paget's R. B., carrying 12st. 7lbs., fell and broke his owner's collar-bone.

At Lucknow, in February, Paget was unlucky enough to break his other collar-bone, R. B. falling in the Grand Military Steeplechase, when he had only to stand up to win.

The next day, Colonel St. Paul's Orlando won the Selling Race and R. B. the Hurdle Race. We were also glad to find Captain Jack Sherston in great form with a string of horses he was training, his pony, Dandelion,

winning a good race. Captain Jack is the most successful trainer in India for promotion, and has just issued a book on "Tactics."

The Paper-chase Cup was run for on the 24th of February. Boden represented the Battalion for the light weights and Green-Wilkinson for the heavy weights.

Boden, on Jackdaw, led the field to within a quarter-mile from home, when he lost the paper, was headed by the winner, and in a desperate finish, got rather a nasty fall at the last hurdle. Green-Wilkinson on Kailana led the heavy weights for three miles but came to grief at the turn for home.

#### THE PONY PAPER-CHASE CUP.

A large and fashionable assemblage gathered on the Ballyganj Red Road to see the contest for the Paper-chase Cup for ponies, presented by the Paper-chase Fund. Capt. Grimston, A.D.C., kindly presented a whip to be won by the rider of the second pony past the post. Many of the regular supporters of the hunt were in force as spectators, some witnessing the event on horseback and others on foot, and amongst them were H.E. the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, Sir Alexander and the Misses Miller, Sir Griffith Evans and Miss Pugh, Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Arthur Norman, Miss Prophit, Mrs. Goodwin Norman, Miss Falle, Mrs. and Miss Lorraine King, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Dudley Myers, Colonel Bisset, and Captains Grimston, Pollen, and Bentinck. The course was laid by Mr. C. C. McLeod on Hayte, accompanied by Mr. West on Saxonbury, and was jump for jump the same as that over which the C. L. H. Cups were run for on Saturday, February 24th. The following were the starters :—

Captain Turner on Khaled, Mr. Gough on Sir Charles, Mr. Percival on Torpedo Catcher, Mr. Longmuir on Sultana, Mr. Major on Spot White, Mr. Green-Wilkinson on Golden Drop, Mr. Grant on Ladybird, Mr. Paine on Blazes, Mr. Kenyon on Sagooni, Mr. Ballantyne on Simpkin.

On the word "Go" being given, Mr. Longmuir with

Sultana jumped off with the lead and was the first over the premier obstacle—a wall in field of pease—followed by Captain Turner, Messrs. Grant, Percival, Gough, Green-Wilkinson, and Kenyon. In this order they crossed the railway, and Mr. Longmuir maintained his lead till after the third wall, when Mr. Green-Wilkinson put on the pace and took up the lead through the jungle and over the open ditch. After crossing the Sandy Lane, Golden Drop took his welter-weight owner an excursion off the paper, the evil example being followed by Sultana, thus leaving Captain Turner on Khaled, accompanied by Mr. Grant on Ladybird, to pilot the field. Before reaching the Sandy Lane Sagooni, who had been fencing well, put her fore feet into a ditch and came a purler with Mr. Kenyon; but picking herself up went along merrily with the leaders, taking the jump in a free style. Down the Sandy Lane Mr. Longmuir again took up the lead with Sultana, and so on through the “hole in the wall” gap, and over the “double,” but after, ran off the paper again, while Captain Turner, accompanied by Messrs. Grant, Green-Wilkinson, and Gough, took command once more. In this order the chase was pursued over the next two hurdles to the upper railway crossing, where a bit of a collision occurred that spoilt any chance Ladybird might have had. The first into the jungle was Capt. Turner, followed by Messrs. Gough, Percival, and Longmuir, with Mr. Ballantyne on Simpkin riding a waiting-race behind them.

Coming out of the jungle and riding at the last hurdle, Mr. Ballantyne came away, and for a short moment took the lead, but before reaching the final wall Captain Turner had again resumed the premier position, and won as he liked by several lengths. Unfortunately Simpkin, who was being sent along very fast by Mr. Ballantyne, chanced the wall and fell heavily, thus frustrating the owner's good intention of riding a desperate finish. The official order was:—

Captain Turner on Khaled	...	...	1
Mr. Gough on Sir Charles	...	...	2
Mr. Percival on Torpedo Catcher	...	...	3
Mr. Longmuir on Sultana	...	...	4
Mr. Major on Spot White	...	...	5
Mr. Green-Wilkinson on Golden Drop...			0

Captain Turner's win was thoroughly popular, and Mr. Gough is to be congratulated on having secured Captain Grimston's coveted trophy.

The fences, though somewhat modified since the last chase over the same course, were perhaps on the large side for ponies, but "all's well that ends well," and a most successful issue was arrived at without any real grief, for Mr. Ballantyne, though knocked out of time for a moment, picked himself up and rode home.

The morning's proceedings were brought to a close by a sporting match over the same course between Mr. C. C. McLeod's Charley, ridden by Captain Turner, and Mr. Boden's Daffodil, owner up, which resulted in Charley winning by several streets.

### CALCUTTA JULY MEETING.

The match was one of the most sporting affairs ever witnessed on the Calcutta course, and aroused immense enthusiasm. There was a general impression that Daylight would have matters all his own way, and after taking three and four to one for a time on Mr. Tougall's brown the pencillers shut up their books, and, as it turned out, much to their detriment. It was a splendid race all through, and after the second hurdle the pair ran locked together for the rest of the journey. At the last hurdle but one Jackdaw had a trifle the best of it, but at the last Daylight had the very slightest advantage only to lose it again on the flat, where Jackdaw got up and just won by a neck amid tremendous cheering. The fitter horse and man won, but it was a glorious set-to and it is a pity we do not have many more like it.

FOURTH RACE.—Match. Rs. 500. 1½ miles, over 7 flights of hurdles. Owners up.

Mr. Boden's b aus g Jackdaw, 11st. 11lbs., Owner ... 1

Mr. Tougall's br aus g Daylight, 12st. 4lbs. (carried 12st. 9lbs.), Owner ... .. 2

Betting: 3 to 1 on Daylight, 5 to 2 against Jackdaw.

Daylight led over the first two hurdles, till rounding the turn, Daylight went wide and let up Jackdaw on his inside. They ran in company all the way; Jackdaw landed first over the second last hurdle, but Daylight shortly after drew up, and was a neck to the good at the last obstacle, Jackdaw got up on the flat and won by a neck. Time, 3min. 12½secs.

A Steeplechase meeting, of which Colonel St. Paul was the principal promoter, was held at Ballyganj in June; the weather was very wet and the going heavy.

Staveley rode two winners.

#### THE PONY STEEPLECHASE.

Mr. Alexander's St. George, Mr. Staveley	...	...	1
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#### THE OPEN STEEPLECHASE.

Mr. Barrow's Flatcatcher, Mr. Staveley	...	...	1
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Staveley was also second in the Ballyganj Cup on Snowden, and Lysley second in the pony race on Ugly Duckling.

#### BALLYGANJ GYMKHANA,

Managed by Lieut. Boden, was a great success in August.

Mr. Long's ch c b Eileen, Owner	...	...	...	1
Mr. Apcar's b c b m Cotgrave, Owner	...	...	...	2
Captain Lawrence's b c b p Wendover, Mr. Gough	...	...	...	3
Mr. Lysley's b a p Ugly Duckling	...	...	...	0
Mr. Long's ch a p Plenipotentiary, Mr. Boden	...	...	...	0
Mr. Tougall's b a p Dilemma, Mr. Olpherts	...	...	...	0

Eileen cut out the running and soon distanced his companions, winning easily by two lengths.

Green-Wilkinson won the Ladies' Plate in a canter, in a field of seven.

## CALCUTTA LIGHT HORSE GYMKHANA, September.

The fourth event was an open one, namely, a Steeplechase for ponies which have never won Rs. 50 and have not cost the present owners more than Rs. 600. The conditions were twice round the course over ten hurdles. The result was as follows :—

Lieutenant Long's ch cb m Eileen, Owner	...	...	1
Lieutenant Glasgow's g cb m Myra, Owner	...	...	2
Mr. Villier's br aust g Bruin, Mr. Pratt	...	...	3
Mr. Barrow's gr aust m Tiny, Owner	...	...	0
Trooper Longmuir's b a m Sultana, Tr. Gresson	...	...	0
Mr. Elles' b a g Tougal, Tr. Deakin	...	...	0
Mr. Woodhouse's gr a g Piggy, Tr. Blackmore	...	...	0
Trooper Antram's b cb g Pears' Soap, Owner	...	...	0
Lieutenant Halliday's b a g Sky Scraper, Owner	...	...	0
Lieutenant Lysley's b a h Ugly Duckling, Owner	...	...	0

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**POLO.**
**1st BATTALION.**

At the beginning of January we had got together a capital lot of ponies, and with Paley, Alexander, Paget, Gough, Boden, Lysley, Long, Lawrence and Jenkins playing regularly in the good first game which one always get in Calcutta during the winter months, our chances of winning the Infantry Cup looked rosy. However, as the following will show, though unsuccessful we did our best and certainly had not very good luck.

From the *Asian*.

**CALCUTTA MONSOON POLO TOURNAMENT.**

The first tie was played off on Monday on the Calcutta polo ground in the presence of a large and appreciative gathering, the match being between Capt. Chas. Gough's team and the Calcutta Polo Club. It was an excellent game

all through; it would be difficult to select any individual players for special mention as all played up splendidly. The sides were:—

*Captain Gough's Team.*

1. Mr. Paley, *Rifle Brigade.*
2. Capt. Grimstone, A.D.C.
3. Mr. J. Gough, *Rifle Brigade.*

*Back.*—Capt. C. Gough, A.D.C.

*Calcutta Polo Club.*

1. Mr. Bates.
2. Capt. J. Turner, *Body Guard.*
3. Mr. McLeod.

*Back.*—Mr. West.

*Umpire.*—Capt. Leckie, R.H.A., A.D.C.

In the first period Calcutta seemed to have the best of the game and speedily scored a goal, and before the bell rang they added a subsidiary to the score.

In the second period the game was very even, though both sides broke through their adversaries' defence, and at the call of time the Calcutta players had increased their score by two goals and one subsidiary, while the Fort team made two goals and two subsidiaries.

The third period produced some brilliant play all round, each side scoring one goal.

In the fourth and final round the ball travelled a good deal up and down the ground, but was never suffered to go near the flags, and the score at the conclusion stood in favour of Calcutta by four goals to their adversaries' three, a by no means discreditable defeat.

*Final Tie.*

The final tie to decide the title to the handsome cup so sportingly offered for competition among local teams by Messrs. Lawrie-Johnstone and McInnes was, after many postponements, due to the prolonged illness of Captain Turner of the Body-guard, played off on Tuesday afternoon on the Calcutta Polo ground in the presence of a large and interested assembly, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lansdowne being amongst those present. The match was between the teams of the Calcutta Polo Club and of the Rifle Brigade. The sides were composed as follows:—



*Rifle Brigade.*

1. Mr. Boden.
  2. Captain Lawrence.
  3. Mr. Alexander.
- Back.*—Captain Jenkins.

*Calcutta Polo Club.*

1. Mr. Bates.
  2. Captain Turner.
  3. Mr. C. C. McLeod.
- Back.*—Mr. West.

*Umpire.*—H.H. the Maharajah of Cooch Behar.

The Calcutta team was at a disadvantage, as Captain Turner, though convalescent, was still far from being himself and certainly did not play in his usual form. It was thus anticipated the Rifle Brigade, with superior ponies, would come out victors, though they were also at a disadvantage, as Mr. Paget, who broke his collar-bone at the Tollygunge chases the evening previous, and who is one of the best players in the whole Brigade, had to stand out; but his place was well supplied by Captain Lawrence. Calcutta made a plucky and by no means discreditable stand against the superior forces of their adversaries. Play continued fast all through the four periods, the ball doing any amount of travelling. The Rifle Brigade, however, asserted their superiority almost all through. The Calcutta team never lost heart but played up stoutly, hoping against hope, and if their offensive tactics were thwarted their defence was often effective.

After a stubbornly fought game the Rifle Brigade came out victors by six goals and two subsidiaries to their rivals' one goal and one subsidiary. No little praise is due to Mr. West, the Secretary of the Calcutta Polo Club, for his excellent arrangements and the condition of the ground.

### INFANTRY POLO CLUB, LUCKNOW, in February.

From the *Pioneer*.

#### *Second Ties.*

The succeeding game was between the King's Own Scottish Borderers, comprising Captain Mayne, Captain Gordon, Mr. Scott and Captain Reid; and the Rifle Brigade, comprising Mr. Boden, Captain Lawrence, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Gough. The umpires were Major Smith-Dorrien and Captain Cotgrave. This was also a very evenly-contested game. The Rifle

Brigade had lost the services of Mr. Paget through his accident yesterday, and it was thought this would seriously cripple the team; but his substitute, Mr. Gough, played up splendidly. The game all through was fast, and there was a deal of hard and straight hitting, and the offensive and defensive tactics were evenly balanced. At the conclusion of the first period the score stood at one goal and one subsidiary all; and after the second period, which was a very protracted one, the score still stood even at three goals and one subsidiary all. In the third period the Rifle Brigade scored one goal, while the Borderers missed more than one opportunity of scoring by hitting wide of the flags. Then in the short time left for the fourth period the Rifle Brigade, after one failure, brought up the score by an additional goal, and at the conclusion of time were victors by five goals and one subsidiary to three goals and one subsidiary.

### *Third Ties.*

This was a very even and exciting game, play being exceptionally fast all through. Excellent discipline was shown by the Durhams, who appeared to the best advantage. The Rifle Brigade, though constantly on the offensive, were out of luck.

Though the Durhams came out victorious, they were for the most part of the game on the defensive.

#### *106th Durham Light Infantry.*

1. Mr. H. M. Wilkinson.
2. Capt. De Lisle.
3. Mr. C. Luard.
4. Capt. Sitwell.

*Colours* : White, Green Belt.

#### *Rifle Brigade.*

1. Mr. A. Boden.
2. Capt. Lawrence.
3. Mr. R. Alexander.
4. Mr. J. Gough.

*Colours* : Green and Black.

*Umpires*.—Major Smith-Dorrien and C. Gough.

*First Period*.—The Durhams got on the ball and quickly hit a goal. Being hit off the play was up and down the ground, when Boden, taking the ball to the Durhams' end, lost it to De Lisle who took the ball along the ground, and finally the Durhams got a subsidiary. Being hit in, the Rifles took the ball across the ground, when there was a sustained

attack on the flags ; then play was in the Durhams' half, till the ball was worked near the Rifles' flag and went wide. Being hit in, the Rifles had a run when Lawrence had a final shot which went wide. Then the ball was in play in the centre till it was worked to the Rifles' end, where the Durhams hit a goal.

*Second Period.*—Being hit off, the Durhams assumed the offensive, and after a good run Wilkinson, by a pretty angle shot across the front of his pony, just failed to score, and the Rifles, in saving the goal, gave them a subsidiary. Being hit in, good play was witnessed all over the ground till the ball was brought back to the Rifles' end, when the Durhams had a shot at the flags. Play continued in the Rifles' end, when Wilkinson had a run to the flags ; then the ball sticking in front of the flags, and being missed by the Rifles, the Durhams finally hit in. Being hit off, the ball was carried to the Rifles' end, when an attack was cleverly averted by Alexander, and then the ball went out wide. The ball was brought to the Durhams' end, when there was a tremendous onslaught by Lawrence and Alexander on the flags. The Durhams brought the ball back, saving their flags repeatedly, both sides playing splendidly, and finally the Rifles, not to be denied, hit a subsidiary.

*Third Period.*—An attack on the Durhams' flags was repelled, and after the Durhams bringing the ball half way down the ground the Rifles took it back, and Boden, by a pretty run, got a goal. Being hit off, play continued in the Durhams' end, till the Rifles claimed a foul, and got a free hit at the Durhams' flags, when they got a subsidiary. Being hit out, play was in the centre mostly till the ball was worked to the Rifles' end, and hit a subsidiary. The Durhams won by three goals and three subsidiaries to one goal and two subsidiaries."

The Durham L.I. eventually won the tournament.

The new ground at Lucknow is most excellent, and the tournament was admirably managed ; it was decided at the meeting to play another eight minutes in future, as in the Inter-Regiment, which will be an improvement,

as the Infantry teams were very well mounted and had plenty of ponies, some of which were never used.

We did not sell our ponies, hoping that something would turn up to enable us to try again. Polo during the summer was uninteresting except for a local tournament in August, which was won by Gough's team, who encouraged his side by word and action in the traditional manner.

*Final Match.*

1. Mr. J. Ezra

2. 2nd Lieut. Lysley.

3. 2nd Lieut. Digby.

*Back.*—Lieut. Gough.

1. Mr. Gresson.

2. Lieut. Glasgow.

3. Mr. Pierce.

*Back.*—Mr. E. Ezra.

Won by three goals to love.

We have sold our ponies very satisfactorily and have a capital balance in the Polo Fund, which it is hoped may be useful when the Battalion is in England.

## CRICKET.

### 1ST BATTALION.

WE found it very difficult to find time for cricket at Calcutta. The cold weather and cricket season only last three months, and shooting, polo, racing and a Camp of Exercise gave us more than enough to do. We only played three Battalion matches—against Calcutta C.C., St. Paul's School from Darjeeling, and against a scratch eleven.

The match against Calcutta ended in a most unsatisfactory draw. The Battalion scored 244 runs for 6 wickets, innings declared closed. Calcutta only had time to make 182 for four wickets. Sergt. Burton made

100 and Cockburn, who had come down from Pachmarhi for a week, scored 60 not out.

The match against St. Paul's School ended in our defeat. We made 166 and got 6 of their wickets for 30 runs. Their innings closed, however, for 204.

The third, against a scratch eleven, ended in a draw, Sergt. Burton making 52 and Thresher 48.

We had a strong batting team, but our bowling was very weak.

The Company Cricket Shield was won by "A" (Capt. C. Cockburn's) Company, beating "B" (Capt. Jenkins') Company by 6 wickets.

The winning team was as follows :—

Private Pilbean (Captain)
Acting-Corpl. Collins
Private Hackett
„ Harris
„ Lee
„ Mileham
„ Priddy
„ Smith
„ Warren
„ Lindsay

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## 2ND BATTALION.

THIS season's cricket was much marred by bad weather; as a rule the wickets were difficult and the scoring low. In the batting department the mature experience of Colonel Lyttelton was of great service to the Battalion, and his average of 25, though a good deal below his 40 of '93, was pretty good for a veteran in his thirtieth year of Army cricket. Ross showed much improvement with the bat this year, and he,

Thesiger, and Sergt. Tyre all got double figure averages. Pickett and Murphy were as valuable with the ball as ever, and the Battalion has been fortunate in possessing such useful bowlers.

The Battalion played ten matches altogether, of which one was drawn, five won, and four lost. Of the defeats, two were against civilian clubs. Of military matches they won five, lost two, and one was drawn. The following is a summary of matches played :—

- May 1st, *v.* 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards ; won by 120 runs.
- „ 5th, *v.* Leinster C.C. ; lost by 23 runs.
- „ 7th, *v.* 1st Battalion Munster Fusiliers ; lost by 18 runs.
- „ 11th, *v.* 3rd Hussars ; drawn.
- „ 30th, *v.* Co. Kildare ; lost by 200 runs.
- June 16th, *v.* 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards ; won by 46 runs.
- „ 23rd, *v.* 2nd Battalion N. Stafford Regiment ; lost by 200 runs.
- July 20th, *v.* 2nd Battalion N. Stafford Regiment ; won by 21 runs.
- „ 27th, *v.* 1st Battalion Sherwood Foresters ; won by 1 run.
- Aug. 24th, *v.* 43rd Light Infantry, won by 65 runs.

We played the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards twice and beat them both times. The first match was very one-sided, though in the second innings the Guards were doing much better.

Scores : Grenadier Guards, 42 and 107 for two wickets (Capt. Cotton 9 and 40 not out, Lord Kilcoursie 10 and 37). Rifle Brigade, Thesiger 53, Lyttelton 41, Cox 21.

The return match was much better contested, and it was mainly owing to Lyttelton that the R.B. scored a victory by 41 runs.

Scores : Grenadier Guards, 134 (Cotton 65, Broadwood 27). R.B., 175 (Lyttelton 82, Sergt. Tyre 23, Colour-Sergt. Taylor and Private Murphy 19 each).

A discreditable defeat from the Munster Fusiliers followed. The wickets were very difficult and the scoring correspondingly low.

Scores: Munsters, 67 (Webb 38). R.B. (Stephens 11).

Against the 3rd Hussars we were stopped by rain early in the match.

Scores: R.B., 110 (Ross 42, Sergt. Tyre 19, Strachey 13 not out). 3rd Hussars, 27 for three wickets (Oswald 17 not out).

We rashly took on the North Staffords, a powerful team, with only half our proper eleven, and got a fearful dressing.

Scores: R.B., 114 (Private Clarke 33, Capt. Ramsay 22, Strachey 15). N. Staffords, 325 for six wickets (Private Fillingham 141, Prichard 60, Sergt.-Major Preston 29).

The return match was far more satisfactory. Both sides played about their full strength, and two good Regimental teams took the field. The wickets were rather fiery, and Pickett's bowling was very effective. It is curious that thirty years ago the North Stafford, then the 98th, met with the only reverses they suffered during their spell in India at the hands of the 2nd Battalion.

Scores: R.B., 145 (Hood 41, Lyttelton 33, Stephens 16, Thesiger 15, Ross and Sergt. Tyre 11 each). N. Staffords, 124 (Millbourne 44, Williams 21 not out. These two put on over 60 for the last wicket).

In our match with the Foresters, which was a wonderfully close one—albeit, not very creditable to us, as they had not anything like their proper team, and we were

nearly full strength and ought to have won easily. As it was, we only just pulled it off by one run. We only got 80 on a very dead wicket, and when their score reached 76 with only five wickets down, the match seemed lost, as it did again when there were four men to get two runs. However, all four men fell at 79, Stephens making an excellent running catch off what would have been the winning hit of the last batsman.

Our last military match was against the 43rd Light Infantry, whom we succeeded in defeating by 65 runs. Neither side had quite its full strength, Cuyler and Thesiger being the most prominent absentees. At first it looked as if we should not get the required 102. Davy was bowling well on a very treacherous wicket, and we lost four good men for 31 runs. However, Lyttelton rose to the occasion, and it was mainly owing to his steady play that our victory was due, and there was also some very merry batting after the runs were wiped off.

Scores: 43rd Light Infantry, 101 (Cobb 36, Clarke 22, Davy 17). R.B., 166 (Lyttelton 51, Sergt. Brooks 36 not out, Sergt. Watts 30, and Ross 17).

This was Colonel Lyttelton's last appearance in the Rifle Brigade cricket, and few have played it so long or so well. In the course of his thirty years' service in the Regiment he played for the Regiment, the Depôt, and all four Battalions, getting many runs and, in his younger days, doing a lot of bowling and wicket-keeping. His best scores were as follows:—

For the Regiment—110, 105, 95, 89.

„	1st Battalion—	33 (the only match he played).
„	2nd „	—89, 82, 77.
„	3rd „	—83.
„	4th „	—138, 111, 110, and 90 not out.
„	Depôt—	91 not out.



By Colonel Lyttelton's departure we have sustained a grievous loss, and therefore we think that it would not be amiss to put on record some of his great deeds in the cricket field during the two seasons he captained our eleven.

He came to us at the commencement of the season of 1893, which will long be remembered as one of the driest summers for many years. Hence, even in Ireland, we were favoured with fast wickets which seemed eminently to suit his game. Starting in the first match in which he played for us, he made 31 against the Leinster C.C., and followed this by making 69 against the 1st Battalion Munster Fusiliers, 89 against the 1st Battalion Scots Guards, 51 against Co. Kildare, 33 against the 1st Battalion Scots Guards, 50 against the 2nd Battalion D.C.L.I., and 60 against the 1st Battalion Munster Fusiliers, in consecutive matches. As ill luck would have it, he did not come off in our match with the 1st Battalion Sussex Regiment, and in consequence this was our only defeat by a regimental eleven during the season. However, he made up for this by fairly winning the match for us against the Royal Dragoons with a score of 77 out of a total of 150, and finished the season with an average of 39.2 in fourteen complete innings in regimental matches.

During the season of 1894 we were blessed with scarcely a fine day, much less with a fast wicket, and in consequence scores were low; but still Lyttelton stood alone in being able to make runs when they were wanted, whatever was the state of the ground, as his scores of 41 and 82 against the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, 33 against the 2nd Battalion North Staffords, and 51 against the 43rd, show. The last two of these were made at the most critical moments of the game,

and it is not too much to say that our successes in these two matches were due to him alone.

In addition to his prowess with the bat he will be very hard to replace as a first-rate captain, and many were the examples of nerve under trying circumstances that he gave to the younger members of the team.

His departure is an immense loss both to Regimental and Battalion cricket, and it is impossible to express what a tower of strength he was to us in the 2nd Battalion, and how much we all feel that we may never see his like as a captain of our eleven again.

The Company Cup was won this year by "E" (Major W. Verner's) Company, who defeated "H" (Major Hon. D. Lawless') Company in the final tie.

The Sergeants of the Battalion played the following matches and won them all :—

- v. The Sergeants, 3rd Hussars.
- „ Leinster C.C. 2nd Eleven.
- „ The Sergeants, 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards.
- „ Ordnance Survey.
- „ The Sergeants, 9th Lancers.
- „ North Strand C.C.
- „ The Sergeants, Sherwood Foresters.

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### 3RD BATTALION.

[*See Letter to the Editor, p. 215.*]

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### 4TH BATTALION.

OWING to the move of the Battalion from Devonport to Aldershot early in June, after all the Regiments there had arranged their fixtures, Battalion cricket rather

languished ; in fact, only one match was played, but this was a great triumph, for we defeated the 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, generally reckoned one of the best regimental teams in Aldershot, somewhat easily, and this, too, without the help of Metcalfe or Bingham.

The Company Cricket Ties were played in the end of August and the beginning of September with the following results :—

*First Ties.*

"A" Company	beat	"B" Company
"G"       "	"	"C"       "
"E"       "	"	"D"       "
"H"       "	"	"F"       "

*Second Ties.*

"A" Company	beat	"E" Company
"H"       "	"	"G"       "

*Third Ties.*

"H" Company (Capt. Hon. E. Bateman-Hanbury's) beat "A" Company (Capt. Nicol's) and won the Shield.

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## DEPOT.

THE Inter-Depôt Match for the Challenge Shield presented by the Officers, resulted as follows :—

*First Round.*

3rd Battalion	K.R.R.	beat	2nd Battalion	R.B.
2nd       "	K.R.R.	"	2nd       "	K.R.R.
3rd       "	R.B.	"	1st       "	K.R.R.
4th       "	R.B. (holders)	"	1st       "	R.B.

*Second Round.*

2nd Battalion	K.R.R.	beat	3rd Battalion	K.R.R.
4th       "	R.B.	"	3rd       "	R.B.

*Final.*

2nd Battalion K.R.R.

beat 4th Battalion R.B.

Out and home matches were also played with, amongst others, I. Zingari, Winchester 2nd XI., Hants Dépôt, Winchester College servants, St. Maurice's. Of the matches played, six were won, four drawn, and the rest lost.

Walter Lascelles made some good scores, but the cricket as a whole was moderate, the bowling being especially weak.

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FOOTBALL.

## 1ST BATTALION.

THERE is no place in India where football is so popular or where football clubs are so numerous as in Calcutta. Soldiers, sailors, merchants, brokers, tradesmen, and last, but not least, the "Baboos"; indeed, men of all sorts and conditions may be seen either taking part in or watching the many games which are daily played on the Calcutta "maidan."

The Calcutta football season commences in April and lasts till the middle of September, and 'twere vain to say how many scores of games and matches are played off during that time. During these six months the Calcutta public go mad and football is its mania. Nor did the men of the Battalion escape the epidemic; on the contrary, the mania was heavier with them than with their civilian brothers. All day and every day was given up to football.

"The Calcutta sun is very warm," says a French grammarian; and he speaks truthfully, though perhaps

too temperately ; but these energetic Riflemen would be poached before they'd allow the sun to stop their football. All this practice greatly improved the standard of play in the Battalion, and we leave for Hong-Kong very well satisfied with our 1894 football record.

Association being the game played by the Battalion (though Rugby has its following), we shall be rather out of it in Hong-Kong, where the latter game reigns supreme. We have a Rugby team, and no doubt the players will improve when they get trained and looked after.

The Battalion football season opened with an Inter-Company match for a small prize, which was finally won by "C" Company. This competition was organised more to see what talent there was in the Battalion than to find the strongest Company team. A team was selected to represent the Battalion, and, with a few changes, this eleven played 12 matches, with the following result : 10 won, 1 drawn, 1 lost.

The Calcutta football season practically closes (as far as Association football is concerned) after the final for the Indian Football Association Challenge Cup has been played off. This competition is open to all clubs in India. This year fifteen teams competed. The Battalion entered its team, but was beaten in the final by the Royal Irish Regiment.

#### I.F.A. CHALLENGE CUP.

*1st Round.*—R.B. a bye.

*2nd Round.*—R.B. v. Howrah United, July 7th.

An exciting game, but rather one-sided towards the end in spite of the R.B. playing one man short, for during the second half-time Lysley was placed *hors de combat* with a strained knee.

*Result.*—R.B. won by three goals to *nil*.

*3rd Round.*—R.B. v. Royal Sussex Regiment, July 27th.

This match was a very dull affair. The rain fell in torrents and the ground was under water. Both teams played indifferently, it being very difficult to stand. The Sussex Regiment commenced by getting a goal, but they were kept in their own half of the ground almost all the rest of the game; the R.B. scoring two goals.

*Result.*—R.B. won two goals to one.

*4th Round.*—R.B. v. 21st Company S.W.R.A., August 2nd.

These two teams met in the semi-final for the I.F.A. Challenge Cup. Both teams very fit and well, but the Gunners were far heavier though somewhat slower than their adversaries. The game was fast and exciting throughout, but the Gunners failed to score.

*Result.*—R.B. won by two goals to none.

*5th Round and Final.*—August 9th, R.B. v. Royal Irish Regiment (holders).

“Never has such a crowd,” says the Calcutta paper, *The Asian*, “been seen in Calcutta, as assembled to witness the final tie between the Royal Irish and the Rifle Brigade for the I.F.A. Challenge Cup. Upwards of 14,000 people watched the game. The R.B. scored a goal in the first half-time but it was disallowed, and in spite of the ball being for the greater part of the time in the Irishmen’s territory, the Riflemen were unable to score. At times it seemed as if a goal must be scored, but the ball went wide and when the whistle sounded half-time the score stood no goals all.

“The Irishmen started the second half and pressed hard down on the Rifle backs, who had a very evil ten

minutes of it, and from a good shot by one of the Irish halves they scored their first goal. Within two minutes of the ball being re-started the Royal Irish scored their second goal. Once or twice after this the R.B. should have scored, but the ball went wide. The Irishmen scored one more goal which was disallowed, and before the ball was re-started time was called, and the R.B. experienced their first and only defeat of the season."

*Result.*—Royal Irish won by two goals to none.

#### *Rifle Brigade Team.*

Private Falcon (goal); Lieut. J. H. Thresher and Private Tresham (backs); Private Maybury, Private Shehan and Lieut. L. Saunderson (half-backs); Private Ryder (centre); Privates Hudson and Weller (right wing); Privates Lee and Sawyer (left wing).

The following played for the Battalion at different times during the season :—

Lieutenants Saunderson, Thresher, Boden and Lysley; Corporal Dicks; Privates Lee, Sawyer, Hudson, Ryder, Weller, Wilson, Maybury, Shehan, Tresham, Goram, Walker, Falcon and Croutcher.

Of these Thresher and Tresham are brilliant backs; Shehan an excellent half; whilst Lee and Sawyer always distinguished themselves.

#### *Results of Company Matches.*

					Won.	Lost.	Draw.
"A"	played	22	matches	...	16	2	4
"B"	"	20	"	...	13	2	5
"C"	"	16	"	...	6	8	2
"D"	"	15	"	...	11	1	3
"E"	"	17	"	...	11	3	3
"F"	"	16	"	...	11	2	3
"G"	"	21	"	...	17	2	2
"I"	"	25	"	...	14	6	5
					—	—	—
Companies played 152 matches					99	26	27

## BATTALION FOOTBALL, 1894.

*Results of Matches.*

Date.	Against whom.	Winner.	Goals.		Remarks.
			For R.B.	Agst. R.B.	
May 10th	Calcutta .. ..	Rifle Brigade	2	0	
„ 26th	Dalhousie .. ..	„	1	0	
June 9th	Howrah .. ..	„	2	0	
„ 18th	Calcutta .. ..	„	1	0	
„ 20th	St. Xavier's .. ..	„	4	0	
„ 30th	Dalhousie .. ..	Draw	2	2	
July 14th	Howrah .. ..	Rifle Brigade	3	0	Cup Tie. Battn. one man short during second half
„ 27th	Royal Sussex Regt.	„	2	1	Cup Tie
„ 28th	Cossipore .. ..	„	4	0	
Aug. 2nd	21st Comp. S.W.R.A.	„	2	0	Cup Tie. Semi-final
„ 4th	Naval Volunteers ..	„	3	1	
„ 9th	Royal Irish Regt. .. (Holders)	Royal Irish	0	2	Cup Tie. Final

Played 12 Matches. Won 10. Drawn 1. Lost 1.

Goals for Rifle Brigade 26. Against Rifle Brigade 6.

## CORPORALS' FOOTBALL XI.

Played 16 matches. Won 11. Drawn 4. Lost 1.

The Battalion football season was brought to a close with the annual Inter-Company competition for the Battalion Football Shield. It was won last year by "C" Company, and this year, after many good games, "A" and "C" Companies found themselves in the final.



An exciting game was played, but on time being called the score stood one goal all. The match was played off a few days later and "A" Company defeated the holders by one goal to *nil*, and now hold the shield till next year.

Quartermaster-Sergt. Morrish was Hon. Secretary for the Battalion Football Club, and thanks to his exertions the Battalion Team was well supplied with matches throughout the season.

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## 2ND BATTALION.

As far as the season has gone we have played fifteen Battalion matches with the following results :—

### *Matches Won (9).*

2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards.  
43rd Light Infantry.  
Royal Dragoons.  
Leinster Nomads F.C.  
43rd Light Infantry (return).  
Army Service Corps.  
Dublin University.  
Sherwood Foresters (return).  
Leinster Normads F.C. (return).

### *Matches Lost (6).*

1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.  
1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers.  
Sherwood Foresters.  
Bohemian F.C.  
1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers (Cup tie).  
2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment.

We were beaten in the first round of the Army Cup by the Lancashire Fusiliers, but we hope to do better another year, as our team is improving and have won

their last seven successive matches. We are still suffering from want of forwards, but our back play is quite strong, and in Bugler Hubbard of "B" Company we have found an excellent goal-keeper.

The Sergeants played seven matches against the Sergeants of the other Regiments in Garrison and won them all. They defeated the Sergeants of the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards (twice), the 43rd, the North Staffords, the Sherwood Foresters and the Lancashire Fusiliers, and met with their only reverse at the hands of the Officers and remaining N.C.O.'s of the Battalion. They scored 59 goals and had only 9 scored against them.

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### 3RD BATTALION.

[*See Letter to the Editor, p. 215.*]

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### 4TH BATTALION.

OUR Battalion Team had a very successful season last year, winning eleven matches out of eighteen played.

Our team was chosen from the following: Captain Majendie, Lieutenants Radcliffe, Staveley and Vernon, Acting-Sergt. Worthing, Acting-Corporals Lee and Skinner, Corporal Ford, Privates Wallingford, Pugh, Cummings, Sales and Knell.

The following is a list of the matches played:—

- Oct. 11th *v.* Plymouth Football Club. Won, 1 goal to 0.
- „ 17th *v.* K.O.S. Borderers. Lost, 0 goals to 10.
- „ 21st *v.* Clifton Football Club. Won, 4 goals to 0.
- „ 27th *v.* Bedfordshire Regiment. Lost, 1 goal to 5.

- Nov. 4th v. Carlton Football Club. Won, 7 goals to 1.  
 „ 6th v. H.M.S. *Swiftsure*. Won, 6 goals to 1.  
 „ 11th v. Plymouth College. Won, 6 goals to 1.  
 „ 24th v. Medical Staff Corps, Devonport. Won, 12 goals to 1.  
 Dec. 1st v. H.M.S. *Defiance*. Draw, 0 goals to 0.  
 „ 7th v. Medical Staff Corps, Devonport. Won, 6 goals to 0.  
 „ 9th v. Carlton Football Club. Won, 8 goals to 0.  
 „ 19th v. Plymouth F.C. Lost, 2 goals to 7.  
 „ 30th v. Clifton Football Club. Won, 4 goals to 1.  
 Feb. 10th, 1894 v. Plymouth Football Club. Lost, 1 goal to 3.  
 „ 21st v. H.M.S. *Defiance*. Lost, 2 goals to 3.  
 „ 24th v. Depôt Cornwall L.I. Won, 5 goals to 0.  
 Mar. 3rd v. St. George's United. Lost, 2 goals to 3.

The Company Football Competition was carried out in February and March, with the following results:—

*First Ties.*

- “A” Company beat “B” Company by 5 goals to 1.  
 “E” „ „ “F” „ „ 7 „ „ 5.  
 “D” „ „ “C” „ „ 5 „ „ 3.  
 “G” „ „ “H” „ „ 9 „ „ 1.

The best match in these ties was that between “E” and “F.” In the course of it Private Jackson of “F” was unlucky enough to break his leg.

*Second Ties.*

- “A” Company beat “D” Company by 6 goals to 0.  
 “G” „ and “E” „ played a draw.

On being replayed, after a good match, “G” Company defeated “E” Company by 3 goals to 2.

*Final Tie.*

“A” (Capt. L. L. Nicol's) Company beat “E” (Major C. T. Metcalfe's) Company by 2 goals to 1.

A very evenly contested match, perhaps the best of the whole ties.

## DEPÔT.

THE Inter-Depôt Match for the Challenge Clock, presented by the Officers, resulted as follows :—

*First Round.*

2nd Battalion R.B.	beat 1st Battalion K.R.R.
2nd „ K.R.R. (holders)	„ 3rd „ R.B.
4th „ R.B.	„ 3rd „ K.R.R.
1st „ R.B.	„ 4th „ K.R.R.

*Second Round.*

2nd Battalion R.B.	beat 4th Battalion R.B.
2nd „ K.R.R.	„ 1st „ R.B.

*Final.*

2nd Battalion R.B. beat 2nd Battalion K.R.R. 7 to 1.

During the season, out and home matches were played with Andover, Basingstoke, Winchester, S.W.R., and Winchester Training College, the Depôt winning four and losing five, one drawn.

The team was well captained by Northey, K.R.R.; other officers who played being Tewkesbury, Newton, Gosling and Serecold, all 60th; the Rifle Brigade, it is humiliating to record, not furnishing a single one.

## ATHLETICS.

## 1ST BATTALION.

THE Calcutta Assault-at-Arms was held on the 2nd and 3rd of February. The Battalion did very well, the following being the events won by our representatives.

## SABRE v. BAYONET.

Sergt. Legg	...	...	...	1st prize.
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## BAYONET v. BAYONET.

Actg.-Corporal Walford	...	...	...	1st prize.
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## LANCE v. BAYONET.

Actg.-Corporal Walford	...	...	...	1st prize.
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## FENCING.

Sergt. Legg	...	...	...	1st prize.
Actg.-Corporal Walford	...	...	...	2nd „

## MARCHING ORDER RACE.

Pte. Priddy	...	...	...	1st prize.
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## ALARM POSTS.

Battalion team	...	...	...	2nd prize.
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## BOXING.

*(Heavy Weights).*

Pte. Collins...	...	...	...	1st prize.
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*(Light Weights).*

Pte. Gilbert	...	...	...	1st prize.
Pte. Simmonds	...	...	...	2nd „

## GYMNASTICS.

Actg.-Corporal Walford	...	...	...	1st prize.
Pte. Daly	...	...	...	2nd „

## SWORD EXERCISE.

Battalion team	...	...	...	1st prize.
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## PHYSICAL DRILL.

Battalion team	...	...	...	1st prize.
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In February, Major Curzon presented a beautiful Athletic Shield to be competed for by Companies.

Under conditions drawn up by Major Pemberton the preliminary Company Sports drew capital fields, and under his guidance, assisted by Lieut. and Quartermaster Hoey and Quartermaster-Sergt. Morrish, the Final Competition was a great success.

The Bicycle Race was won by Colour Sergt. Finney, and the Officers' handicap (allowance for Service) by 2nd Lieut. Lysley.

From the *Englishman*.

Proceedings opened with the High Jump, for which there were no fewer than sixteen competitors, that is to say, two for each Company, as indeed there were in almost all the races. Only three were left to fight out the issue after 4 feet 7 inches, namely, Corporal Nunn, Private Ryder and Private Rigden. The latter failed at the next jump and Ryder was unable to clear 4 feet 9 inches. The first prize, therefore, went to Nunn, who went over it with a lot to spare.

The prize for Throwing the Cricket Ball was secured by Private Lee, of "A" Company, with a throw of 100 yards, Privates Lintern, of "A" Company, and Dean, of "G," failing to approach the mark by at least 4 feet.

Only eleven faced the starter in the 100 Yards Flat Race, which fell to Priddy, of "A" Company, who got away from the others after the first twenty yards had been covered, and running in grand style came in about five yards ahead of Corporal Parker in  $10\frac{1}{2}$  seconds, with the rest close up.

The 120 Yards Race over five flights of hurdles proved a very pretty and interesting event, and had to be run off in heats, owing to the number of competitors. In the first heat the first four hurdles were negotiated together, and the finish was a very close one. The second heat was rather disappointing, the lot coming in in Indian file. The final heat, which was postponed till the end of the next event to give the competitors a little breathing time, was ultimately won by Croucher, of "D" Company, after a very game struggle with Private Hayes, of "A" Company, both rising to the last obstacle together. Private Brickwood a good third.

The Quarter Mile Flat Race fell an easy prey to Corporal Hale, "A" Company, who at once assumed the lead and won by a street, going very strong at the finish.

The next item was the Half Mile Flat Race, which was run off amid much cheering.

Acting-Corporal Brooke ran third until once round the course, when he commenced to creep up to the others and eventually won rather easily. There was a good race for second place between Privates Collins and Young, who was beaten on the post, the rest close up.

A close finish resulted in the Drill Order Race, in which Private Lugg led till the last twenty yards, when he was overtaken by Private Daly, who just won; Private Vincent a good third.

The final pull in the Tug-of-War, which lay between "A" and "C," resulted in a tough and protracted struggle, victory ultimately declaring itself on the side of "C" Company, who drew their opponents inch by inch over the line.

Considerable interest centred in the last item, which was called Alarm Post; the conditions for this event were:—Arms were to be piled, and accoutrements laid down in rear of the piles. The squad will lie down 20 yards in rear of the arms and accoutrements. A round of blank to be fired. The squad had then to rise, put on their accoutrements, unpile arms, fall in, double to and jump over a hurdle 75 yards distant, advance another 75 yards, fire one volley with blank cartridge, retire at the double to the original starting point, jumping over the hurdle as before, halt and front. Points were given for correct doubling, for correct words of command, and for correct firing of volley. A point was to be deducted for every second over three minutes. The prize was ultimately secured by "D" Company, with "C" a good second.

The Challenge Shield for the best Company in Athletics was awarded to "A" Company. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in presenting it, said:—"I am very happy, indeed, to present this Shield to you as the representatives of 'A' Company. It appears to me an especially happy thing that you should keep it, for you have proved yourself A1. I hope that this Shield may be the means of keeping up that spirit of athletic competition in your Battalion, which, I am sure, was the object for which it was presented by Major Curzon, and that the different events may be competed for in the same straightforward, manly and honourable way in which I have seen you work for it to-day."

The following is the list of winners:—

## THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

Private Lee	...	...	...	1st prize.
„ Lintern	...	...	...	2nd „
„ Dean	...	...	...	3rd „

## HURDLE RACE.

Private Croucher	...	...	...	1st prize.
„ Hayes	...	...	...	2nd „
„ Rickwood	...	...	...	3rd „

## 100 YARDS RACE.

Private Priddy	...	...	...	1st prize.
Corporal Parker	...	...	...	2nd „
„ Green	...	...	...	3rd „

## QUARTER MILE RACE.

Actg.-Corporal Hale	...	...	...	1st prize.
Private Woodhall	...	...	...	2nd „
„ Ferey	...	...	...	3rd „

## HIGH JUMP.

Corporal Nunn	...	...	...	1st prize.
Private Ryder	...	...	...	2nd „
„ Rigden	...	...	...	3rd „

## HALF MILE RACE.

Actg.-Corporal Brooke	...	...	...	1st prize.
Private Collins	...	...	...	2nd „
„ Young	...	...	...	3rd „

## TUG-OF-WAR.

“ C ” Company	...	...	...	1st prize.
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## DRILL ORDER RACE.

Private Daly	...	...	...	1st prize.
„ Lugg	...	...	...	2nd „
„ Vincent	...	...	...	3rd „

## ALARM POST.

“ D ” Company	...	...	...	1st prize.
“ C ” Company	...	...	...	2nd „

\* \* \* \* \*



The following marks were gained by Companies :—

Captain Cockburn's	or "A"	Company	...	...	45
„ Jenkins'	„ "B"	„	...	...	8
„ Eccles'	„ "C"	„	...	...	24
„ Blackett's	„ "D"	„	...	...	12
Major Pemberton's	„ "E"	„	...	...	2
„ Noel's	„ "F"	„	...	...	7
Captain Lawrence's	„ "G"	„	...	...	6
„ Stewart's	„ "I"	„	...	...	<i>Nil.</i>

On February 24th, at the Presidency Athletic Meeting, Private Priddy won the 100 yards and Quarter Mile, thereby winning the Army Shield presented by the Commander-in-Chief.

In March, the Gymnastic Troupe, under Sergt. Legg, gave a performance at the Skating Rink, which was much applauded.

The troupe were :—

Sergt. Legg  
 Acting-Corpl. Walford  
 „ Powell  
 Private Gilbert  
 „ Couch  
 „ Simmonds  
 „ Williams  
 Acting-Corpl. May

The Regiment Birthday Sports were held in August, the following winning events :—

#### THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

Private Lee ... .. 1st prize.

#### 100 YARDS.

Private Ryder ... .. 1st prize.

#### SACK RACE.

Private Farey ... .. 1st prize.

## 220 YARDS.

Corpl Hall. ... .. 1st prize.

## 120 YARDS HURDLES.

Private Ryder ... .. 1st prize.

## QUARTER MILE.

Corpl. Hall ... .. 1st prize.

## HOPPING RACE.

Private Gorham ... .. 1st prize.

## HALF MILE.

Corpl. Farey ... .. 1st prize.

## CHILDREN'S RACE.

Percy Morrish ... .. 1st prize.

At the Garrison Sports at Darjeeling the following events were won by Riflemen of the Battalion.

## NO. 3, HIGH JUMP.

Private Priddle ... .. 2nd prize.

## NO. 6, LONG JUMP.

Private Priddle ... .. 2nd prize.

## NO. 9, MILE RACE.

Private Haines ... .. 1st prize.

Acting-Corpl. J. Smith ... .. 2nd ,,

## NO. 13, HUNDRED YARDS.

Private Harding ... .. 1st prize.

„ Priddle ... .. 2nd ,,

## NO. 15, KHUD RACE.

Acting-Corpl. Walford ... .. 1st prize.

## NO. 17, BOXING (HEAVY WEIGHT).

Acting-Corpl. Walford ... .. 1st prize.

## NO. 18, HURDLES RACE.

Private Stevens ... .. 1st prize.

„ Harding... .. 2nd ,,

## NO. 19, QUARTER MILE.

Acting-Corpl. Hale	...	...	1st prize.
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## NO. 21, BOXING (LIGHT WEIGHT).

Acting-Corpl. Walford	...	...	1st prize.
„ Hale	...	...	2nd „

## NO. 23, VETERANS' RACE.

Private Overton	...	...	1st prize.
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## NO. 25, OBSTACLE RACE.

Private Stevens	...	...	1st prize.
Acting-Corpl. Walford	...	...	2nd „

## 2ND BATTALION.

ALTHOUGH we did not hold our Battalion Athletic Sports this year, the following performances of Sergt. Archer, of the Battalion, are worthy of being recorded:—

## ALL IRELAND ARMY ATHLETIC MEETING.

(At the Curragh.)

440 yards Army Challenge Cup (and smaller Cup)	...	1st.
--	-----	------

Time, 53 seconds.

## ARMY ATHLETIC MEETING.

(At Aldershot.)

Half-mile Championship of the Army (Army Challenge Cup and smaller Cup)	...	...	...	1st.
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Time, 2 min.  $3\frac{2}{5}$  seconds.

## DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE SPORTS.

(At Dublin.)

600 Yards Steeplechase	...	2nd prize.
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## DUNSHAUGHLIN SPORTS.

(At Dunshaughlin.)

220 Yards	...	...	1st prize.
440 „	...	...	1st „
100 „	...	...	3rd „

## DUNDRUM SPORTS.

(At Dundrum.)

One Mile      ...      ...      1st prize.

## GARRISTOWN SPORTS.

(At Garristown.)

100 Yards      ...      ...      1st prize.

One Mile      ...      ...      2nd „

## KINGSTOWN SPORTS.

(At Kingstown.)

One Mile      ...      ...      1st prize.

## ELYSIAN HARRIERS SPORTS.

600 Yards      ...      ...      2nd prize.

The following prizes were won at the Curragh and at Aldershot, by men of the Battalion :—

## ALL IRELAND ARMY ATHLETIC MEETING.

(At the Curragh.)

Long Jump.—Actg.-Corporal Connolly... 1st prize.

High Jump.— „ „ ... 2nd „ (divided).

Obstacle Race.—Corporal Beechey ... 2nd „

Light-Weight Boxing.—Private Bandfield 1st „

## ARMY ATHLETIC MEETING.

(At Aldershot.)

Long Jump.—Actg.-Corporal Connolly ... 1st prize (19ft. 3in.).

Gymnastics.—Corporal Beechey ... 2nd „

Obstacle Race.— „ ... 3rd „

## 3RD BATTALION.

[See Letter to Editor, p. 215.]

## 4TH BATTALION.

THE annual Athletic Sports were held, as has been customary during the last few years, on Christmas Day, on the Queen's Parade, Aldershot. The fields for each event were very fairly large, and the events were well contested, especially the Veterans' Race, which was a dead-heat between Sergt. Grandy and Sergt. Baker. On running it off the former proved his superiority.

The prize-winners were as follows :—

## MARCHING ORDER RACE.

Private Sims	...	...	...	1st prize.
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## THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

Private Doonan	...	...	1st prize.
„ Knell	...	...	2nd. „

## FOOTBALL GOAL-KICKING COMPETITION.

Private Green	...	...	1st prize.
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## HALF-MILE RACE.

Private Tait	...	...	1st prize
„ Rous	...	...	2nd „
„ Longfoot	...	...	3rd „

## COMPANY 100 YARDS.

“ A ” Company	...	...	Private Wane.
“ B ”	„	...	„ Mellis.
“ C ”	„	...	„ Warner.
“ D ”	„	...	„ Brown.
“ E ”	„	...	„ Collis.
“ F ”	„	..	Sergt. Wood.
“ G ”	„	...	Actg.-Corporal Lee.
“ H ”	„	...	Sergt. Baker.

## BAND BOYS' RACE.

Boy Murray	...	...	1st prize.
„ Stacey	...	...	2nd „

## BATTALION 100 YARDS.

Actg.-Corporal Lee ... .. 1st prize.

## SERGEANTS' RACE.

Sergt. Bradshaw ... .. 1st prize.  
 „ Wood ... .. 2nd „

## CHILDREN'S RACE (BOYS).

W. Hoy ... .. 1st prize.  
 C. Hoy ... .. 2nd „  
 A. Grandy ... .. 3rd „

## CHILDREN'S RACE (GIRLS).

C. Taylor ... .. 1st prize.  
 R. Hoy ... .. 2nd „  
 L. Sherwood ... .. 3rd „

## 200 YARDS (Open to 2nd Brigade).

Actg.-Corporal Lee ... .. 1st prize.  
 Private Mellis ... .. 2nd „  
 Corporal Maclaren (91st) ... 3rd „

## JOCKEY RACE.

Private Matthew and Private Maffey... 1st prize.  
 „ Smith „ Whalen 2nd „

## CORPORALS' RACE.

Actg.-Corporal Dwyer ... .. 1st prize.  
 Corporal Farley ... .. 2nd „

## VETERANS' RACE.

Sergt. Grandy ... .. 1st prize.  
 „ Baker ... .. 2nd „

## THREE-LEGGED RACE.

Private Hughes and Private Turner... 1st prize.  
 Sergt. Wood and Sergt. Bradshaw ... 2nd „

## BICYCLE RACE.

Private Cox ... .. 1st prize.

## QUARTER-MILE RACE.

Actg.-Corporal Lee	...	...	1st prize.
Private Wane	...	...	2nd „

## PICKING UP POTATOES.

Private Warner	...	...	1st prize.
„ Sims	...	...	2nd „
„ Richardson	...	...	3rd „

## CONSOLATION RACE.

Private Bracken	...	...	1st prize.
„ Hatherill...	...	...	2nd „

## 150 YARDS RACE.

(For men on Guard on Christmas Day.)

Actg.-Corporal Jenkins	...	...	1st prize.
Private Massy	...	...	2nd „

## COMPANY TUG OF WAR.

## 1ST TIES.

- “B” (Captain Dawson’s) Company beat “A” (Captain Nicol’s) Company.  
 “D” (Captain Beresford’s) Company beat “H” (Captain Hanbury’s) Company.  
 “E” (Major Metcalfe’s) Company beat “F” (Captain Fortescue’s) Company.  
 “G” (Captain A. V. Jenner’s) Company beat “C” (Major Maude’s) Company.

## 2ND TIES.

“B” beat “E.” ... “G” beat “D.”

## FINAL TIE.

“G” beat “B.”

## HOCKEY.

### 2ND BATTALION.

DURING this summer our Sergeants got up a Hockey Club, and competed very creditably with several of the local clubs who, according to report, consider themselves pretty good. The following are the matches they played :—

*Matches Won* (3).

High School.

Sergeants North Staffordshire Regiment.  
Orwell.

*Matches Lost* (2).

Trinity College.  
Palmerston.

*Matches Drawn* (2).

Corinthians.  
Sergeants North Staffordshire Regiment (return).

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## THE RIFLE BRIGADE (THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).

"Copenhagen," "Monte Video," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Cornuna," "Busaco," "Barrosa," "Fuentes d'Onor,"  
 "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse,"  
 "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1846-7, 1851-2-3," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol,"  
 "Lucknow," "Ashantee," "Ali Masjid," "Afghanistan, 1878-9," "Burma, 1885-87."

1st Bn.	..	..	..	..	Hong Kong.	3rd Bn.	..	..	..	Rawal Pindi, Bengal.
2nd "	..	..	..	..	Dublin.	4th "	..	..	..	Aldershot.
					Depôt		..	Gosport.		

Uniform.—Green. Facings.—Black. Agents.—Messrs. Cox & Co.

## Colonel-in-Chief.

General H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught and  
 Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,  
 G.C.I.E., K.C.B., A.D.C., s. 20May80

## Colonels Commandant.

Russell, Gen. Lord A. G., C.B. 1st Bn. 1May91  
 28Feb.89  
 Elrington, Lt.-Gen. (Hon. Gen.) F. R., C.B. 2nd Bn. 26Jan.92  
 17July90

## Lt. Colonels. (4)

4Stopford Sackville,  
 L. R. 1Dec.91  
 1St. Paul, C. H. 16Dec.91  
 8Curzon, Hon. M. 15Oct.93  
 2Howard, F., A.D.C.  
 5Dec.94  
 bt.-col. 30Jan.95

## Majors. (16)

8Norcott, C. H. B. 1Jan.84  
 4Kenyon-Slaney, W. R.  
 1Dec.85  
 1Noel, Hon. E. 12Apr.90  
 2Verner, W. W. C., p.s.c.  
 2Dec.91  
 3Raikes, F. S. W.  
 16Dec.91  
 v. Wegg-Prosser, J. F.  
 30Dec.91  
 4Mande, R. J. 17Feb.92  
 2Crake, E. B. 2July92  
 d. 4Thornton, F. S., p.s.c.  
 9Nov.92  
 1Pemberton, A. R.  
 7May93  
 4Metcalfe, C. T. E.  
 17May93  
 s. Colville, A. E. W., p.s.c.  
 11Oct.93  
 v. Lamb, C. A. 15Oct.93  
 d. 2Cockburn, G. 14Nov.94  
 s. Sherston, J., D.S.O.,  
 p.s.c. 14Nov.94  
 2Leslie, G. F. 5Dec.94

## Captains. (24)

s. Hardinge, H. C., Visct.  
 20Sept.84  
 s. àCourt, C. p.s.c. 5Dec.84  
 m. Wilson, H. F. M. 5Dec.84  
 2Coke, Hon. W. 18Apr.85  
 m. Somerset, Hon. A. C. E.  
 30Oct.87  
 8Winn, Hon. C. C. 31Feb.88  
 s. Jenkins, A. E. 1Mar.88  
 1St. Aubyn, Hon. F. M.  
 1Apr.88  
 4Nicol, L. L. 9Mar.90  
 v. Wilkinson, T. H. DesV.  
 D.S.O. 14Mar.90  
 8Couper, V. A. 9Apr.90  
 2Fuller-Acland-Hood, A.  
 1Aug.90  
 4Bateman-Hanbury,  
 Hon. E. R. 15Aug.90

## Captains—cont.

s. Cowans, J. S., p.s.c. 3Sept.90  
 v. King-Salter, H. P. 3Sept.90  
 4Fortescue, Hon. C. G. 14Dec.90  
 v. Parker, W. F. 1Jan.91  
 s. Bingham, G. C., Lord  
 1Jan.91  
 s.c. 2Strachey, R. J. 12Aug.91  
 m.c. Lascelles, W. E., p.s.c.  
 12Aug.91  
 d. 1Lawrence, F. E. 12Aug.91  
 27Aug.91  
 v. Pigott, W. G. 18Nov.91  
 3Petre, H. C. 1Dec.91  
 4Jenner, A. V., D.S.O.  
 2Dec.91  
 1Eccles, W. V. 16Dec.91  
 Ferguson, A. G. 1Jan.92  
 s. 1Lowndes, A. H. W. 15Feb.92  
 2Fyers, H. A. N. 1Apr.92  
 4Beresford, M. W. De  
 la P. 8Nov.92  
 1Stewart, A. D. 23Nov.92  
 2Ramsay, T. B. 23Nov.92  
 v. Pinney, C. F. 11Oct.93  
 3Yarde-Buller, Hon. H.  
 15Oct.93  
 2Wilson, H. H., p.s.c. 6Dec.93  
 3Congreve, W. N. 6Dec.93  
 4Dawson, E. A. F. 4Apr.94  
 3Walsh, Hon. C. E. adjt.  
 4Apr.94  
 4Majendie, H. C., adjt.  
 4Apr.94  
 3Cairns, Hon. W. D.  
 16May94  
 1Steuart, J. M. S. 14Nov.94  
 1Bentinck, W. G. 14Nov.94  
 3Irby, F. A. 5Dec.94  
 1Radcliffe, C. E. 12Dec.94

## Lieutenants. (37)

e.a. 1Green-Wilkinson, L. F.  
 14Apr.86  
 3Arthur, L. R. S. 3Dec.90  
 28Apr.86  
 4Patton-Bethune,  
 D. E. B. 1Jan.91  
 1Staveley, C. R. 11Mar.91  
 2Annesley, A. S. E.  
 11Mar.91

## Lieutenants—cont.

4Kington Blair Oliphant,  
 P. L. 27May91  
 3Baker-Carr, R. G. T. 27June91  
 d. 2Saunderson, S. F. 12Aug.91  
 4Vernon, H. E. 27Aug.91  
 1Talbot, F. G. 18Nov.91  
 2Mills, S. 18Nov.91  
 1Biddulph, H. M. 1Dec.91  
 4Savile, J. H. D. 2Dec.91  
 1Alexander, R., adjt.  
 16Dec.91  
 2Cowell, A. V. J. 1Jan.92  
 2Thesiger, G. H., adjt.  
 10Feb.92  
 2Stephens, R. B. 13Feb.92  
 1Knox, C. W. C. 15Feb.92  
 2Ross, H. D. 23March92  
 4Tharp, G. P. 15June92  
 1Saunderson, L. T. 15June92  
 3Tryon, R. 3Sept.92  
 4Steward, W. H. W. 23Nov.92  
 4Foljambe, Hon. A. W.  
 de B. S. 14Feb.93  
 1Long, S. C. 18June93  
 4Lascelles, E. 8July93  
 4Harriman, G. M. N.  
 11Oct.93  
 d. 3Henniker-Major,  
 Hon. C. H. C. 15Oct.93  
 1Paget, G. L. 6Dec.93  
 1Gough, J. E. 6Dec.93  
 3Gosling, G. B. 2Apr.94  
 1Paley, G. 4Apr.94  
 3Darell, H. F. 16May94  
 3Morris, G. H. 16May94  
 3Kerr-Pearse, B. A. T.  
 23May94  
 1Conyngham, Lord C. A.  
 14Nov.94  
 3Bootle-Wilbraham,  
 Hon. V. R. 28Nov.94  
 23Mar.91  
 2nd Lieutenants. (24)  
 1Thresher, J. H. 25May92  
 9Apr.92  
 3Napier, Hon. C. F. H.  
 25May92  
 2Probert, D. J. 18June92  
 2Bright, R. G. T. 18June92

## 2nd Lieutenants—cont.

1Boden, A. D. 20July92  
 1Percival, C. V. N. 5Oct.92  
 1Lysley, G. L. 5Oct.92  
 2Heriot-Maitland, J. D. 5Oct.92  
 3Campbell, E. G. 7Dec.92  
 2Clarke, C. H. G. M. 15Feb.93  
 1Wingfield Digby, W. R. 22Mar.93  
 3King, A. M. 3May93  
 3Maciachlan, R. C. 8July93  
 3Grogan, Sir E. I. B., Bt.  
 19July93  
 3Rickman, S. H. 29Nov.93  
 3Bell, M. G. E. 20Dec.93  
 4Cox, P. G. A. 21Feb.94  
 3Ellis, G. M. A. 28Feb.94  
 4Kennard, A. C. H. 25Apr.94  
 4Goring, A. 23June94  
 1Salmon, G. N. 23June94  
 1Power, E. D. Le F. 23June94  
 2Gillespie, R. W. 10Oct.94  
 3Bell, E. W. 12Dec.94

Paym. 1Stewart, A. D., capt.  
 (acting).  
 3Napier, Hon. C. F. H.  
 2nd Lt. (acting).

Adjts. 4 Majendie, H. G., capt.  
 27June91  
 8Walsh, Hon. C. E.,  
 capt. 14Feb.93  
 1Alexander, R., Lt.  
 30Nov.94  
 2Thesiger, G. H., Lt.  
 29Dec.94

Q.M. 4Hone, H. 30Aug.82  
 hon. capt. 30Aug.92  
 Clark, C., hon. Lt. 4Feb.85  
 Wadham, W., hon. Lt.  
 19Feb.87  
 2Stone, F., hon. Lt.  
 21Aug.89  
 1Hoey, L., hon. Lt.  
 11Dec.89  
 Teed, E., hon. Lt.  
 18Dec.89  
 3Adkins, J., hon. Lt.  
 13May91

# ROLL OF WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND DISTINGUISHED PRIVATE RIFLEMEN

## WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE REGIMENT.

(This Roll must be viewed as purely a provisional one, and it is only issued in its present imperfect form in order to induce Officers and others who happen to know of the whereabouts of meritorious Non-Commissioned Officers and distinguished Private Riflemen who have left the Regiment, to forward the necessary information about them to the Editor for insertion in next year's CHRONICLE, when it is hoped that a much more complete Roll will be published.—ED.)

Rank and Name.	Battalion.	Medals.	Present Employment, &c.
Sergt. Armstrong, T. ..	2nd	Ashantee (clasp) Distinguished Conduct in the Field Best Shot in Army, 1878 Long Service	Hall Porter, New Club, Brighton.
Col.-Sergt. Beadle, G. ..	1st	Crimea (3 clasps) Turkish Long Service	Late Sergt.-Major Isle of Wight R. Volunteers.
„ Bellinger ..	3rd	Indian Mutiny (clasp) N.W. Frontier (clasp) Meritorious Service	Canteen Steward, Rifle Depôt. (Annuity £10)
Sergt. Benn, Mark ..	2nd	Crimea (3 clasps) Turkish French Military Indian Mutiny (clasp)	Pensioner, Adelaide Cottages, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
Col.-Sergt. Bills, F. ..	3rd & 2nd	Indian Mutiny (clasp) N.W. Frontier (clasp) Ashantee (clasp) Long Service	Canteen Steward, 2nd Battalion.
Sergt. Brambleby, J. ..	2nd	Crimea (3 clasps) Turkish French Military	Yeoman of the Guard.

Rank and Name.	Battalion.	Medals.	Present Employment, &c.
Col.-Sergt. Brown, J. ..	1st	.. .. .	Corps of Commissionaires.
Qrmr.-Sergt. Brown ..	1st	.. .. .	General Staff, Horse Guards.
Col.-Sergt. Cousens, W. C. .. ..	2nd	Long Service	Park Ranger, Epping Forest.
Qrmr.-Sergt. Croker, C. ..	..	.. .. .	Army Pay Corps, Jamaica.
Sergt.-Major Dyer, W. ..	2nd	Ashantee (clasp) Meritorious Service	Messenger, W. O. (Annuity £15)
Col.-Sergt. Fisher, D. ..	2nd	Crimea (3 clasps) Turkish French Military Indian Mutiny	Messenger, House of Commons.
„ Foster, J. ..	3rd	Indian Mutiny N.W. Frontier (clasp) Long Service	Sergt.-Major of Volunteers, Bromley, Kent.
Qrmr.-Sergt. Frost, T. ..	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Clothing Store-keeper, London Docks.
Bandsman Harris, E. ..	1st	.. .. .	Messenger, A. G., Horse Guards.
Sergt. Harrywood, J. ..	2nd	Crimea (3 clasps) Turkish French Military Long Service	Pensioner, Balmoral Terrace, Elgin, N.B.
„ Haves, J. ..	2nd & 3rd	.. .. .	Instructor, 24th Middx. Rifle Vol. Corps.
Sergt. Inst. of M. Hawkeford, T. .. ..	2nd & 1st	Crimea (4 clasps) Turkish Distinguished Conduct in the Field Long Service	Yeoman of the Guard & Canteen Steward 4th Batt. (also 3rd and 1st previously).
Qrmr.-Sergt. Holt, A. G.	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Sergeant at Mr. Carter's School, Farnbro'.
Sergt.-Major Honey ..	3rd	.. .. .	General Staff, S.S.M. Hd. Qrs. Dist., Portsmouth.
Sergt. Inst. of M. Higgins, F. W. .. ..	4th	.. .. .	School of Musketry, 3rd Class Instr.
Qrmr.-Sergt. Hyde, W. ..	..	.. .. .	Army Pay Corps, Straits Settlement.
Sergt.-Major Kearns, T.	1st	.. .. .	General Staff, S.S.M. Head-qrs., Aldershot.
Sergt. Kedge, B. ..	1st	.. .. .	Corps of Commissionaires.

Rank and Name.	Battalion.	Medals.	Present Employment, &c.
Qrmr.-Sergt. Laidler ..	..	.. .. .	Garrison Librarian, Dublin.
Sergt.-Major Leonard, P.	2nd	.. .. .	Sergt.-Major Military Foot Police, Aldershot.
„ Leslie, M.	2nd	Indian Mutiny (clasp) Meritorious Service	Yeoman Warder, the Tower (Annuity £15).
Sergt. Leslie, C. ..	2nd	Indian Mutiny (clasp)	Retired on Civil Service Pension.
Band.-Sergt. Leslie, D.	2nd	Long Service	Corps of Commissioners.
Col.-Sergt. Lewis ..	2nd	Ashantee (clasp)	Supt. Caddy Office, Golf Club, Westward Ho!
Qrmr.-Sergt. Lowe, F. ..	..	.. .. .	Clerk, War Office.
Sergt.-Major Miller ..	1st	South Africa, 1853 Crimea (4 clasps) Turkish Meritorious Service	Late Quartermaster, Barnet Militia.
Col.-Sergt. Norman, J.	2nd	.. .. .	Park Keeper, Greenwich Park.
„ O'Brien, H.	1st	Long Service	Canteen Steward, Corps of Commissioners.
Corporal O'Dowd, L. ..	2nd	Crimea (clasp) Turkish Indian Mutiny	Clerk, Science and Art Department, Kensington Museum.
Col.-Sergt. Payne, C. W. H. .. .. .	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Messenger A. G., Horse Guards.
Sergt. Inst. of M. Payne, A. J. .. .. .	4th	.. .. .	3rd Class Instructor, School of Musketry, Hythe.
Col.-Sergt. Rickwood, F.	2nd	Indian Mutiny (clasp) Ashantee (clasp) Meritorious Service	Sergt. - Instructor, Royal Fusiliers, Vol. Battn.
Sergt. Redman, J. E. ..	2nd	Ashantee (clasp) Long Service	Corps of Commissioners, Birmingham.
Col.-Sergt. Ritchie, T. ..	3rd	.. .. .	Sergt. - Major 3rd Battn. Durham L.I.
Hosp.-Sergt. Roydhouse, C. .. .. .	1st	Crimea (4 clasps) Turkish Long Service	Master of Dunmow Union Workhouse.
Col.-Sergt. Scotman ..	2nd	.. .. .	Canteen Steward, Hounslow.
Sergt. Sheather, W. ..	2nd	Indian Mutiny	Bodmin Militia.

Rank and Name.	Battalion.	Medals.	Present Employment, &c.
ol.-Sergt. Simpson, W.	4th	N.W. Frontier (clasp) Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Corps of Commissioners.
„ Singer, J. ..	2nd	Long Service	Time-keeper, Hayward's Factory Borough.
Sergt. Singer, M. ..	2nd	.. .. .	Sergt. - Instructor, Glamorganshire Vol.
Private Tainsh, E. ..	1st & 2nd	South Africa, 1853 Crimea (3 clasps) Sardinian Turkish	Newspaper Editor and General Printer, Perth, N.B.
Col.-Sergt. Tarrant, R. .	1st	South Africa, 1853 Crimea (4 clasps) Turkish Long Service	Messenger, W. O.
Sergt. Toomey .. ..	3rd & 2nd	Ashantee (clasp)	Messenger, W. O.
Sergt.-Major Tuck ..	4th	Jowaki (clasp) Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Garrison Sergt.-Maj. Aldershot.
Col.-Sergt. Turner, H. .	1st	.. .. .	Messenger, W. O.
Actg.-Sergt. Wallingford, J. .. ..	4th	.. .. .	3rd Class Sergt.-Instructor, School of Musketry, Hythe.
Qrmr.-Sergt. Walton, W.	..	.. .. .	Army Pay Corps, Straits Settlement.
Sergt. Weller, J. ..	2nd	Crimea (clasp) Turkish Indian Mutiny	Bodmin Militia.
Qrmr.-Sergt. Whiteley, H. .. ..	4th	Afghanistan (clasp)	Clerk Department, Staff College.
Private Wild, J. ..	2nd	St. Jean d'Acre Crimea (3 clasps) Turkish Indian Mutiny	South-Western Railway, near Fox Hills, Surrey.
Col.-Sergt. Williams, J.	4th	Afghanistan (clasp) Long Service	Messenger, House of Lords.
„ Williams, W.	2nd	Indian Mutiny (2 clasps) (Col.-Sergt. Camel Corps, 58-9)	Queen's Messenger, W. O.

## OBITUARY.

SIR HENRY THOMAS TYRWHITT, BART., of Ashwellthorpe Hall, Norfolk, and Stanley Hall, Bridgnorth, died at his Shropshire residence on 26th January, 1894, from paralysis. Sir Henry was the third baronet, and was born on April 16th, 1824, succeeding his father, Sir Thomas John Tyrwhitt, Bart., in 1839. He was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the Regiment on 17th September, 1841, became Lieutenant, 31st December, 1844, and retired 23rd July, 1847. He was a Justice of the Peace for Norfolk and Shropshire, and held the office of High Sheriff for Shropshire in 1877. He married in 1853, Emma Harriett, in her own right Baroness Berners, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Robert Wilson, of Ashwellthorpe Hall, Norfolk.


CAPTAIN JOHN ROOPER, who died at Leamington in February, was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the Regiment on 14th April, 1826, and became Lieutenant four years later and obtained his Company 22nd August, 1837. He retired on 24th October, 1845.

DEPUTY-SURGEON GENERAL FRANCIS REYNOLDS, who died at Dublin in February, was appointed Staff-Assistant Surgeon on 7th August, 1846, and was transferred as Assistant-Surgeon to the 2nd Battalion when in Canada on 17th June, 1851. He was promoted Staff-Surgeon 2nd Class on 8th December, 1854.

MR. JOHN COLE NICHOLL, who died on 20th March, 1894, obtained his Commission in the Regiment on 28th June, 1844, and joined the 1st Battalion at Corfu and accompanied it to South Africa in 1846. He served

throughout the Kaffir War of 1846-7 and retired 11th January, 1850. He was one of the first to support the Volunteer Movement, joining that force in the autumn of 1859 and was a Lieut.-Colonel and 2nd-in-Command of the Glamorganshire Volunteers when he retired in 1887. He was granted the South Africa War Medal in 1853 and the Volunteer Long Service medal in 1893.

SURGEON-GENERAL FRASER, C.B., one of the Honorary Physicians to Her Majesty, who died in Edinburgh on 14th November, 1894, had seen a good deal of service. The son of the late Rev. Simon Fraser, Stornoway, Surgeon-General Fraser was born in 1819, and was educated at Aberdeen, Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities, obtaining the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh in 1840. On 17th September, 1841, he was appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the Regiment and became Surgeon in 1852, Deputy Inspector-General in 1858, and Surgeon-General in 1872. He served with the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade throughout the Crimean Campaign, and received the medal and three clasps, the Legion of Honour, and the Turkish medal. He also went through the Indian Mutiny, received the medal with clasp, and, as Senior Medical Officer with the Field Force in Oude under Sir Hope Grant, was twice mentioned in Despatches. He was created a Companion of the Bath in 1859, and received a Distinguished Service pension last year. Since his retirement in 1879 he had lived in Edinburgh and taken a part in many philanthropic and benevolent works. He was Honorary Secretary to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Mound Place, till compelled to resign from illness last year.



## ERRATA.

In the last issue of the *CHRONICLE*, under "Some Crimean Notes," "How the Riflemen covered the Sap," on p. 182, Lieut. Lionel Cary's name was spelt incorrectly, as also was Sergeant Harrywood's. Lieut. Cary was wounded on 1st September, 1855, in the Affair at the Rifle Pits, and died on his way home on 9th November following. He was an elder brother of Colonel Lucius Cary, late Rifle Brigade, at that time in the Royal Navy.

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## NOTICES BY THE EDITOR.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE SHEET CALENDAR FOR  
1895.

A LARGE Sheet Calendar (size 36in. by 24in.), with a portrait of H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief in the centre, and groups of men from each Battalion in the four corners, was issued on February 8th.

One thousand of these were printed, and a proportion sent to each of the Battalions and to the Depôt, where they were issued *free* to every barrack-room, institution, &c.

Every subscriber to the *CHRONICLE* can obtain a Sheet Calendar *free* by sending to the publisher, Mr. R. H. Porter, 18, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.; or copies will be posted by him to any address on receipt of six stamps to pay for postage, roller, &c.

The price to non-subscribers is 1s. post-free.

The Editor would wish it to be widely known that the reason for the Calendar not being issued on December 1st (in time to be sent to the Battalions abroad by



January 1st or soon after) was solely due to the fact that his urgent request, as conveyed on p. 239 of the last issue of the CHRONICLE (that the photographs from each Battalion should be sent so as to come to hand by October 31st, 1894) was not complied with. Thus, the last of the four groups was only received on January 1st, 1895, *two months later*, and had then, of course, to be engraved and the Calendar printed, thereby postponing its issue for that period. No doubt the delay was mainly owing to the great difficulties of Battalions in India being split up and so far away; still, it is none the less regrettable.

Once again, the Editor appeals to each Battalion to send in a photograph for the Sheet Calendar for 1896 as soon as possible, and in any case, *not later than October 1st, 1895*; otherwise a similar delay will inevitably occur in the issue for 1896.

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## THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE FOR 1894.

THE Editor is pleased to be able to announce that the CHRONICLE is in a most flourishing condition. Owing to the strongly expressed wish of a vast majority of the subscribers that there should be plenty of illustrations, it was considered desirable to reorganise the system hitherto adopted for the issue of the CHRONICLE.

In 1890-93, the cost of the illustrations had been defrayed by individuals, or by Battalions making donations to the CHRONICLE Fund. Thus, in the 1893 issue, the nine plates were paid for by the Battalions subscribing £38.

Further, the demand for CHRONICLES amongst the N.C.O.'s and private Riflemen having largely increased, it was found impossible to issue a sufficient number to them at 2s. 6d. with only a subscription of 5s. per annum to depend upon.

In consequence, the Editor placed himself in communication with all present Riflemen, and with the result that it was *unanimously* decided to increase the subscription from 5s. to 10s.

A subsequent appeal to past Riflemen was equally successful, the increased subscription having resulted in an augmentation of the number of subscribers from 122 to 128.

The annual subscriptions paid in to Messrs. Cox and Co. during the month of January, 1895, amounted to £121 5s., as against £49 10s. in January, 1894.

In consequence of the success of his appeal to all subscribers, the Editor has felt justified in issuing the present edition of the CHRONICLE (1894) with fourteen plates paid for out of the CHRONICLE Funds and two plates and a map presented by various individuals.

The Editor would call attention to the fact that whereas the present "Roll of Past Riflemen" contains 270 names, only 128 of these are subscribers.

Every subscriber who pays 10s. not only receives a copy of the CHRONICLE for himself, but thereby enables three copies to be issued at 2s. 6d. to the N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen.

Further, every subscriber is entitled to a copy of the Sheet Calendar, and also assists in a free issue of the same being made to every *barrack-room throughout the world occupied by men of the Regiment.*

The Editor is convinced that if many of the past Riflemen who hitherto have not subscribed realised how

much the CHRONICLE and the Sheet Calendar are appreciated by the N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen, both past and present, they would gladly support the enterprise by becoming annual subscribers of 10s.

The Editor offers his most sincere thanks to all contributors, and to others who have worked for the CHRONICLE, for the great trouble they have taken to make the publication a success.

The number of copies remaining in stock, as announced at the end of the CHRONICLE for 1893, has been altered by sales, and by the return from India of some sent out in 1891 and 1892. The following is an amended return up to date of the number of copies at present in stock, exclusive of complete sets :—

1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
<i>Nil.</i>	7	18	<i>Nil.</i>

The price to subscribers of any of the above single copies is 7s. 6d.

The price of the complete sets of the five volumes, 1890-94, is £2.

It is notified that the price of the CHRONICLE (1894) is as follows :—

	s.	d.	
For one copy ... ..	10	0	and postage.
Extra copies taken by subscribers ...	5	0	„
To N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen (bound limp) ... ..	2	6	„
To N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen (bound cloth) ... ..	3	6	„

## STATEMENT OF DISPOSAL OF COPIES IN 1894.

In 1894, six hundred copies of the CHRONICLE for 1893 were printed, an increase of one hundred on former editions.

These were issued as follows :—

					Copies.
1st Battalion	...	...	...	...	100
2nd „	...	...	...	...	180
3rd „	...	...	...	...	50
4th „	...	...	...	...	55
Depôt and Staff	...	...	...	...	30
Old Riflemen, &c.	...	...	...	...	160
In Stock (in complete sets of 5 vols.)					25
					<hr/> 600

In addition to the above, applications were received for one hundred more copies from the 1st Battalion, for over forty more copies from the 2nd Battalion, and for above fifty more copies from the Depôt and from various other quarters.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that all correspondents, and more especially that those on the Committee who are responsible for Battalions, will post their contributions for the next number of the CHRONICLE at such a date as will ensure that they *come to hand* by 30th November, 1895, without fail.

In the case of Battalions serving abroad, it is requested that the “Record,” “Musketry,” &c., should be, in the first instance, completed up to the 1st December and sent off to the Editor, and that a *supplementary* “Record,” &c., up to the end of the year, should be posted on December 31st.

The Editor once again appeals to correspondents to strictly adhere to the following rules :—

1. All communications to be written on *one side only* of the paper, having a wide margin for editorial notes.

2. All names of persons and foreign places to be printed in block Roman type, thus : **BANGKOK**.

The result of not attending to these simple rules is shown by the *Errata* in this volume. The labours of the Editor are also much increased, both in transcribing matter and obtaining and consulting maps, &c., in order to verify foreign names, often difficult to decipher.

It is requested that all correspondence may be directed to Major Verner, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and marked **RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE** *outside*.

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Those wishing to become Annual Subscribers to the **CHRONICLE** are requested to copy and fill in the accompanying form and send it to the Hon. Secretary.

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### Order Form for Rifle Brigade Chronicle.

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To Messrs. ....

*Please pay to Messrs. Cox & Co. the sum of Ten Shillings as my Subscription to the RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE, and continue to pay the same on January 1st of each year until further orders.*

(Date) .....

(Address) .....

(Signature) .....

